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The City College Quarterly

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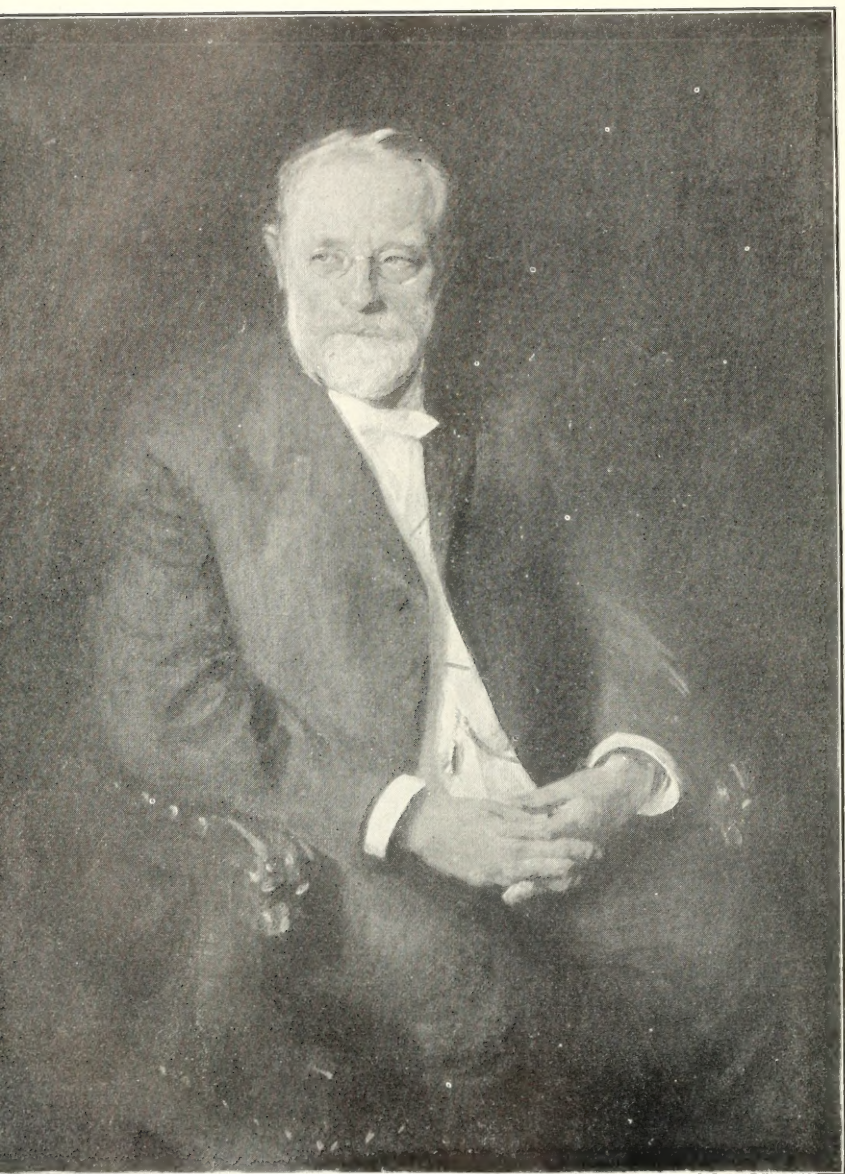
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PROFESSOR CHARLES GEORGE HERBERMANN.

Portrait by M. Victor Hecht.

THE HERBERMANN DINNER

ON the evening of January 12th a banquet in honor of Professor Charles G. Herbermann was held in the Laurel Room at the Hotel Astor. The occasion was the celebration of the completion of fifty years of continuous teaching by the professor, forty-one of which have been spent as Professor of Latin at the College. At the dinner the portrait in oil of the professor, donated by numerous friends and admirers among his former pupils, was presented to the College. The picture, which now hangs in the General Webb room in the tower, was the work of Mr. Victor Hecht. The speech of presentation was made by Major Charles E. Lydecker, '71, who presided at the gathering, while the picture was accepted for the College by the Acting President, Professor Werner. Eloquent tributes to the scholarship and worth of the guest of honor were paid by Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, '80, who spoke in the absence of Mr. Edward M. Shepard, '69; Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty, '71, and Rev. Samuel Schulman, '85, all former students of the professor.

The invited guests included Rev. John J. Wynne, Rt. Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., and Messrs. Henry Heide, Stephen Farrelly, John D. Crimmins and Alexander J. Herbermann, the professor's brother. Of these Dr. Brann and Mr. Crimmins eulogized the professor as the editor-in-chief of the *Catholic Encyclopedia*. The dinner was marked by manifestations of the cordial affection and regard cherished for Professor Herbermann by his former "boys." The diners became most demonstrative when the professor rose to speak. He gave an interesting sketch of the College of the old days when he first became a member of the Faculty, and he referred most feelingly to the associations and friendships that he had formed during his long incumbency. The dinner arrangements were in charge of Professor Leigh H. Hunt, while the menu was an artistic creation, and included a Latin version by Professor Edmund Burke.

We give the conclusion of Professor Herbermann's address:
Having paid my respects to the various heads of the College.

I now come to its body and soul—I mean the students. I have been associated with them for more than forty-one years, worked among them and with them and for them, so that I am almost entitled to a diploma. What impression have they made upon me? Naturally this long association with you, the many tokens of friendship that have come to me from you, have inspired me with affection and sympathy. But I think that my judgment, the soundness of which you will not dispute, is in perfect accord with my feelings, and that I am not mistaken when I declare that for qualities, both of head and heart, the City College boy is deserving of my respect, my admiration, and my love. To-day, as years ago, I hold the opinion that, on an average, our graduates are the peers of the graduates of the best reputed American Colleges. Why do I think so? Because such of our students as went to Columbia and Harvard, for instance, never took a back seat in those institutions; because in the law and medical colleges our boys not only ranked high among their competitors, but carried off more than their share of honors and prizes; because in the battle of life, though in many cases handicapped by the *res angusta domi*, they have climbed to the forefront in almost every walk of life. We have produced statesmen like Shepard; judges like Scott, Davis, Greenbaum, Leventritt, Lachmann, and Mulqueen; lawyers like Wheeler, Dougherty, Lauterbach, Lydecker, Weinman, Wickham Smith, Jaretzky, Frankfurter, the Kenyons, and Colie; physicians like Abbe, Berg, Lockwood, Gibb, and Coakley; professors like Abbe, McMaster, Poor, Bashford Dean, Remy, Kastner, Downer, Mott, Rupp, Lucke, Schlesinger, and Saurel; great commercial and financial leaders like Claflin, Hanford Crawford, Baruch, and Lee Cohns; bankers like Miller; and engineers like Smith, Meyers, and Erlandsen,

But, it may be asked, how was it possible for them to achieve these remarkable results? Of course there was more than one reason therefor. But the chief reason was that the students of the City College had the genius of success—they were hard workers. This struck me from the beginning of my association with the College. The vast majority of the students worked, worked, worked. They were earnest and intelligent workers.

The Faculty not only presided over the studies, but taught the boys how to work, and this was the key to our success. True, the mass of our boys had a very good home training. They had not been born with golden spoons in their mouths; they had not been piloted through their early years by nurses and governesses; they had learned to think for themselves, and often to think for their younger brothers and sisters, whose

providence they were. Life had been, perhaps, a hard teacher to them, but Life is also the most effective of instructors.

In one respect only, I was told by boys who passed to other institutions, were these in advance of us—I mean in culture. That is to say, in literary, historical, and artistic reading. Our graduates, I was told, somewhat lacked the graces of education because, when they had mastered their exacting daily tasks, they had little time left for belletristic reading. But so much is certain, that our young fledglings when they left Alma Mater's nest, if they lacked the peacock's gaudy plumage, were provided with penetrating ken, undaunted hearts, and untiring wings, which enabled them to soar to the heights of fame and success.

I had not been many years at the College when I was convinced that it was a great and fruitful missionary field. We had not only many, but ardent, students. They came to us, not only to receive diplomas, but to receive knowledge, training, and power. They not only sat on the benches, but they developed their minds. What is more, they were not mere clever learning machines, they had hearts in the right spot, hearts filled with gentle, noble feelings, hearts responsive to noble impulses. Though full of juvenile spirits, they were also full of human sympathies, kind to each other, and appreciative of the instructor who worked for them and felt an interest in them. They were free from narrowness. I have never heard a single one object to sitting alongside a neighbor, even if he was a colored boy. I have seen the boys vie with each other in kindness to the crippled, guiding the blind, and supporting the victim of St. Vitus Dance; in short, filled with a spirit of generosity and charity. Withal, they were free from vulgarity, and appreciated the ideal in their classmates and in their instructors. That there may have been exceptions to the rule I do not wish to dispute, but they were few. And I always felt when signing the diplomas of the graduates, that I had a right to sign them as certificates of character as well as certificates of learning.

Associated with such colleagues and entrusted with the guidance of such students, I could not fail to be happy. Work becomes light when we are buoyed up by sympathy and success, and the students of C. C. N. Y. saw to it that I lacked neither the one nor the other. So I have spent more than forty-one happy years among you, and have grown to be a septuagenarian. Daily, as year after year rolled by, I was more impressed with your friendliness, or rather friendship, and to-day you have crowned your kindness by this affectionate celebration.

Once more I thank you most sincerely, and I assure you that I will carry these sentiments of gratitude with me to the grave.

To the institution which has been the scene of my life's labors, I share your deep and loyal attachment, and for its future prosperity I can express no more devoted wish than that the future sons of the City College may equal in brightness, industry, loyalty, generosity, and every virtue, the men whom it has been my privilege to teach during the last forty-one years.

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENT FINLEY
AT THE SARBONNE AND
HIS RESPONSE

*PRÉSENTATION DU CONFÉRENCIER A L'AMPHITHÉÂTRE
RICHELIEU PAR MONSIEUR LE DOYEN CROISET.*

Mesdames et Messieurs:

Voici la septième année que nous avons le plaisir d'accueillir à la Sorbonne un professeur américain, grâce à un généreux donateur que je suis heureux de remercier une fois de plus. Un succès constant a brillamment consacré cette tentative si nouvelle, qui tend à devenir une de nos plus chères traditions. M. le docteur Finley, Président du Collège de la Ville de New York, veut bien cette année continuer parmi nous la tradition de ses prédécesseurs. Sa grande notoriété, la diversité de ses travaux, l'intérêt si vif du sujet qu'il se propose de traiter dans ses conférences, tout me dispense de lui souhaiter un succès qui est assuré d'avance. Qu'il me permette seulement, en l'introduisant devant un public français qui est déjà un public ami, de lui offrir la plus cordiale bienvenue, et, sans autre préambule, de lui donner bien vite la parole.

*THE RESPONSE BY THE LECTURER AND THE PREFACE
TO THE SERIES.*

"REGIONS WHERE THE FRENCH WERE PIONEERS IN AMERICA."

Monsieur le Doyen:

I am extremely regretful that I may not thank you for this presentation in the beautiful language in which it has been made. I appreciate, in thoughts that frame themselves as cordially in another language, its sentiments, and I shall treasure its accents. Permit me, M. le Doyen, in behalf also of my predecessors and of the University which I represent with them, to acknowledge the good-will intimated, not only by your gracious words, but also by the presence of so large and distinguished an audience in this most historic place.

It is a singularly poetic honor that one born on the banks of a river of New France—a river four thousand miles distant, discovered by the French over two centuries ago—should be permitted to carry to this ancient seat of learning, in the capital of France, some word, and a most grateful word, from the valley of that river, once the frontier of the empire of France, now the center of the United States of America. So far as I know, that gratitude, expressed even yonder chiefly in scattered monuments, or in mispronounced names of streams and towns and cities, or in little-read historical documents, has never been spoken here where the memories of valors and sacrifices unsurpassed have been obliterated with the title of the empire to which these memories were once attached. I can have no more ambitious hope than that you of France and they of the Mississippi Valley shall have reason to thank Mr. Hyde that he has given this opportunity of communication between the heart of America and the head of France.

My formal commission as a lecturer on this notable foundation comes, to be sure, from without that valley. It bears the seal of Harvard, the first of the universities of my republic. But it is the same seal that was put upon the diploma of Francis Parkman, who was nourished by Harvard College to preserve in America for all time the story of New France. And it will be of interest to you, perhaps, to know that the first living authority on the history of the Mississippi Valley, (or the "Middle West," as we call it in America), has recently been called to that same university, there to institute a permanent course on the development of that great territory which France gave to civilization.

I am here, moreover, under generous leave of the City of New York, and of its College, which, supported entirely out of the treasury and noble desire of the municipality, stands nearest to Europe of all American institutions granting baccalaureate degrees. Twenty-five per cent of its thousands of students were born in Europe and nearly seventy-five per cent are of foreign parentage. When I left New York a few days ago, a delegation of their number followed the ship as far as they could toward your coasts in expression of the greeting to you from that insti-

tution, looking out upon the sea, where over two thousand boys and young men are to-day studying the French language or French literature or both. When your most scholarly and eloquent Ambassador, M. Jusserand, visited the College a year ago, its students bade him welcome in his own tongue, recited in French, debated in French, acted bits of Molière and Corneille, and played French musical compositions. In its Great Hall the figure of Paris sits most beautiful and attent, and over the thousands gathered there week after week, hangs, among other banners, one inscribed to your University of Paris, bearing, most fitly, as it seems to us, a ship upon its shield.

But commissioned though I am, officially and unofficially, of these and other places of learning in America, and of that greatest city of the western hemisphere, I speak first of all as a son of the Mississippi Valley,—as a geographical descendant of France in the New World, even though I have not inherited its tongue. And my commission is of my love for that boundless stretch of prairie and plain, some of whose virgin sod I have broken with my plough; of the lure of the waterways and highways where I have followed the boats and the trails of French *voyageurs* and *courcurs-de-bois*; and of the possessing interest of the epic story of the development of that most virile democracy against the background of Gallic adventure and intrepidity. The "Divine River," discovered of the French, ran near the place of my birth. My county was that of "La Salle," a division of the land of the Illinois, that is, "the land of men"; the Fort or the Rock St. Louis (Starved Rock), built by La Salle and Tonty, was only a few miles away. A little farther, a town, Marquette, stands near where the French priest and explorer Père Marquette ministered to the Indians. Up stream, a busy city keeps the name of Joliet on the lips of thousands though the brave explorer would doubtless not recognize it as his own; and below, the new-made Hennepin canal makes a shorter course to the Mississippi River than that which leads by the ruins of La Salle's Fort Crèvecoeur. It is of such environment that this series of *conférences* was suggested; and it has been of my love for it, rather than of any profound scholarship, that the course has been dictated. I come, indeed,

not as a scholar, since most of my life has been spent in action, not in study, but as an academic *courreur-de-bois*, (if that be not too lawless a figure) to tell here in Paris, what I have known and seen there in the Valley of Democracy, the fairest and most fruitful of the regions where France was pioneer in America.

There should be written in further preface to this course a paragraph from the beloved historian Parkman, to whom I am most indebted and to whom I shall later address a lecture. I first read its entrancing sentences when a youth in Knox College, in that valley, many years ago, and I have never been free of its spell. I would not only have it spoken here; I would have it inscribed somewhere at the northern portals of that continent,—and best upon that Rock of Quebec which, not only saw the first vessel of the French come up the river, but also supported the last struggle for formal dominion of a land which the French can never lose, except by forgetting: "Again their ghostly camp-fires seem to burn and the fitful light is cast around on lord and vassal and black-robed priests, mingled with wild forms of savage warriors, knit in close fellowship on the same stern errand. A boundless vision grows upon us; an untamed continent; vast wastes of forest verdure; mountains silent in primeval sleep; river, lake, and glimmering pool; wilderness oceans mingling with the sky. Such was the domain which France gave to Civilization. Plumed helmets gleamed in the shade of its forests, priestly vestments in its dens and fastnesses of ancient barbarism. Men steeped in antique learning, pale with the close breath of the cloister, here spent the noon and evening of their lives, ruled savage hordes with a mild, parental sway, and stood serene before the direst shapes of death. Men of courtly nurture, heirs to the polish of a far-reaching ancestry, here, with their dauntless hardihood, put to shame the boldest sons of toil."

This is the land we are to enter, and these are the men with whom we are to begin the journey.

ALUMNI DINNER

THE annual dinner of the Associate Alumni was held at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of January 28. There was, as usual, a good attendance and plenty of enthusiasm. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, '73, presided. His address follows:

Fellow Alumni:

I deem it a rare privilege to preside over this gathering of the sons of the College of the City of New York.

The function of a presiding officer has been compared by some to the preface of a book, which is rarely read, but a true preface does indeed give the keynote to the book, and the few words that I shall say in introducing the speakers may perhaps serve as the keynote to the gathering.

The College of the City of New York came into being really for its Alumni. It is the crown of the educational edifice of this imperial city. The vast sums that are spent for the erection of noble buildings and annually for its maintenance and administration, all have as the object the training and culture and fitting of its sons to be worthy of the city that they shall help to perfect. And so this gathering here represents the fruit of the great collegiate tree which has now flourished for more than sixty years.

And we come here to-night—"the world of strife shut out and the world of love shut in"—to talk of the old college days, to keep alive old friendships, and to pledge again and again our loyalty to that kind mother whose nourishment has made us in a large measure what we are.

On the heights of this city stands our College, midway between Morningside Heights, the seat of Columbia, and University Heights, the seat of New York University. Its very situation typifies the middle ground that our College occupies—the College of the common people, whose rarest distinction lies in the fact that its support comes not from the endowment of any benevolent individual nor from any denomination, but from the larger liberality and the wider religiosity of all the people of the entire community.

And in this connection it may be well to repeat the words of President Eliot at the inauguration of President Gilman: "There is a too common opinion that the college or university which is not denominational must therefore be irreligious, but the absence of sectarian control should not be confounded with lack of piety. A university whose officers and students are

divided among many sects need no more be irreverent or irreligious than the community, which, with respect to diversity of creeds, it resembles. It would be a fearful portent if a thorough study of nature and of man, in all his attributes and works, led scholars to impiety. A university cannot be built upon a sect, unless it be a sect which includes the whole of the educated portion of this nation. But none the less it can exert through high-minded teachers a strong moral and religious influence. It can implant in the young breasts of its students exalted sentiments and a worthy ambition. It can infuse into their hearts a sense of honor and of duty and of responsibility."

It is just such service that makes us proud of the College and should make the College proud of us; for the College in this great city stands in the foreground in the battle between civilization and barbarism. And whether the battle is to be to the just depends upon the Alumni.

One cannot fail to feel proud of the hospitality of the great City of New York, which deals out so generously its educational and civic opportunities. What a marvelous advance has been made in twenty years in improving the type of school building, in the extension of the curriculum and in the broadening of the opportunity for a continuous education from the cradle to the grave. It would seem as if the great gospel being preached in New York City to-day was the gospel of education, free to all without price. The immigrant landing at Ellis Island in the morning can that same evening enter the schoolhouse door and get his first lesson in the language which will help to make him an American citizen, and through the medium of this College, open now day and night, winter and summer, to his children are opened the boundless opportunities of entrance into the wide field of knowledge.

And what a wonderful transformation the process of education makes, for, as has been so well said by the President of the College: "Fifteen years of teaching by this city have transformed you, have made you her sons, whether you were first born son of an Irish cotter, a Russian gunmaker, an Italian stone-cutter, a Scotch shipper, a New England farmer or a New York merchant. It is this transforming power of education and this wonderful hospitality of New York that makes this city at once the most interesting and the most potent city in the world in the process of the bringing about of the brotherhood of man, and well entitles it to be called first in the nobility of enterprise."

In 1900, when the last Federal census was taken, only one in four of the population of the city of New York was of what

is known as American parentage, and the tremendous influx of immigration into New York since that time has doubtless kept this proportion from becoming any greater. New York is to-day one of the greatest German cities in the world, the greatest Irish city in the world, a great Russian city, and an Italian city, and this fact has changed the character of all the educational institutions of the city and made more complex the dealing with its difficult problems; but only more complex, for through the transforming power of education in the blending of these various strains, we believe the result will be to make up a finer type of the American than has yet been shown.

It is therefore that the College of the City of New York furnishes an answer to those who would restrict immigration. In the noble letter of the president-emeritus of Harvard College on the restriction of immigration, it is shown how necessary still immigration is to the welfare of this land of ours, and how much the immigrant has in the past contributed and how much the immigrant can contribute still—even if he comes from a different portion of Europe than the immigrant of former times—to the welfare and dignity and growth of the immigrant and of our country.

In the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, published in 1768, there is this description of the City of Amsterdam: "It is computed to be half as big as London, and in point of trade equal to any town in the known world, there being people in it of every nation and religion of Europe, who apply themselves with the utmost diligence to heap up wealth, not with a view to enjoy it, but to have the pleasure of dying rich."

Can we not say of the City of New Amsterdam that, while most of this description applies to it also, the people apply themselves not alone with the utmost diligence to heap up wealth with a view to enjoy it, but with a view of making that wealth of the utmost profit to the generation in which we live and the generation which is to come. "And whatever the difficulties, we shall surely develop into a nation of one tongue, one Declaration of Independence and one Constitution. Clearly, then, this enterprise of Americanizing new Americans ranks second to none. If we estimate things at their true value, we shall see that the few millions spent by the City of New York for education bring a far richer return than the hundreds of millions spent by the nation on the army and navy."

The Alumni of the College should be the bearers of the College traditions. The son of Harvard and of Yale and of Princeton, no matter where he may be, is loyal to Harvard or Yale or Princeton, and his son is bred to go, when he reaches

college age, to that institution. And thus the fine influence of the college is handed down from father to son. Would it not be possible to create in this city an aristocracy composed of the fellowship of those who have gone to the colleges of the city, and should they not really constitute the first families of the city? Is it not a rare privilege to be a graduate of this great democratic College, that College where the varied elements that compose our city meet together in its sons, and where a man who graduates from it has already received the greatest lesson that can be given to any man: Freedom from race and religious prejudice? For truly, of few other institutions that I know of, can it be as truly said as of the College of the City of New York, that it is open to all races and to all creeds and to those who come from a previous condition of servitude.

And more Alumni, especially those who live in the City of New York, should send their sons to college, of the city and for the city, for it has a splendid equipment and as fine a teaching force as can be furnished by any college. It has in many respects the advantages of a small college, in that, being confined to purely undergraduate work, its teaching is thorough, and that close relationship between the teacher and the student can be brought about by the very methods that are adopted in the recitation rooms of our College.

For after all, the College has for its ultimate purpose the training of men, not merely the giving of information upon a particular subject; and in the training of men the most potent force is that of the member of that best rewarded and poorest paid profession—that of teaching—that profession in which, I am glad to say, the College of the City of New York has ever furnished so many names that stand high on the roll of honor.

And what should be encouraged in our democracy, it seems to me, is that institutions like the College of the City of New York—the people's college, not founded upon charity, but where education is as much a right as the water that we get from the city—that these institutions, whether supported by the city or supported by the state, should be the recipients of gifts from great givers. I have wondered why the princely benefactors—and there are so many in our republic—do not give to city and state institutions. Munificent as the city is toward its institutions, there is ample opportunity for endowments, and I believe that if some wealthy man, perhaps some wealthy graduate, would make a beginning in giving a small endowment to the College, that example would be fruitful and bring about a large following.

So we rejoice to-night in the growth of the College. We

miss from our board the genial presence and the charming voice of our gifted President. In the fair land of France he is illustrating American manhood, American scholarship, and the ideals and purposes of the College of our city, and we wish him success as an ambassador in the realm of intellect, and we hope that he will soon come back bearing the laurels which will adorn his brow and give pleasure to the students and the Alumni. For his honor is our honor.

And we pledge ourselves anew to-night to loyalty to our College, and we determine that we shall endeavor, each one of us, to help make the three thousand Alumni three thousand bricks in the walls of the city, ready for the highest civic duty, and determine that, to whatever position in life we may be called, whether to serve the city as officials on the bench, in the hospitals, in the teaching force, or in any of the departments, or whether as a lawyer or physician to serve the community, or as a scholar to contribute to its scientific advancement, in each and every one of these callings we shall bear its shield untarnished.

We know that (again in the words of President Finley): "Men will come to this city from other colleges, men who were not born here, men who have been trained in private institutions or by other communities, but on none of these rests the same obligation as upon us, not because of the tuition or the books that have been given us, but because we have known her affection, because we have learnt her dearest wishes, because we have studied her purposes."

And so we say of the College of the City of New York, "*Vivat, crescat, floreat.*"

Professor Werner next spoke on "The President and Faculty of the College." After referring to President Finley's absence in France, alluding to General Webb, and recalling some anecdotes about Dr. Webster, he said:

With regard to the faculty—well, the faculty, in the first place, is to-day a very much larger body than it was, not only fifty years ago, but twenty-five years ago, and twenty years ago, and fifteen years ago. There are many gentlemen here who remember when the faculty was a body of a dozen men; or, in the larger sense of the term "faculty," meaning the teaching body, was a body of two dozen men. Well, I suppose, the gentlemen all know that the faculty in its smaller sense, more technical sense, is to-day a body of fifty men, of whom, by the by, one-half are graduates of this College, and the other half are graduates of other colleges and of universities; and in its

larger sense, there must be running up towards two hundred and fifty; there must be two hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen teaching in the College. This faculty, of course, does the same kind of work that faculties always have done in this College, and always do in other colleges. They deliberate and discuss, and they pass laws which are applied with very great regularity—the faculty reserving to itself the right to suspend them—and the faculty is, of course, the court of last appeal, and it pronounces supreme punishment, dismissal of a student, as it always has done. I fancy that the impression it makes on the students—meaning by the word “impression” how the faculty appears to the student, and also what its influence is upon the student’s mind and character—that it is not very different from what it was formerly and has been all along. Men do not really change a very great deal in, say, the course of fifty or sixty years, which is the history of this College.

The faculty has done one thing lately which may be, perhaps, interesting to the gentlemen to hear about. At almost every meeting for the last ten years we have heard about the articulation or the want of articulation between high schools and colleges. It has been repeated so much that our speech has become articulate in a different sense from the sense in which that word was first used. Now, within the last few weeks, within a month, after long deliberation and work through committees, the faculty has enacted some change in regard to the admission of students to the College, a change which we in the College believe to be liberal. We believe that we have gone quite halfway in meeting the high schools of this city or any high schools; that is, instead of making our demands as particular as they had been before, they have been made more general. We are going to accept, not, perhaps, every and all preparation, but still, within reasonable limits, we are going to accept the preparation which high schools in the city and elsewhere give to their pupils. But, while, in order to maintain our own courses, we shall, of course, have to ask, as all colleges ask, young men to make up in college some of the things, at least, which they do not present, we are going to let them count them. Technically speaking, suppose you require a given number of counts for admission, which is now quite general over the United States—well, if the young men present a sufficient number of counts, then, although they afterwards have to make up something because they did not present it at first, yet that is not to go uncounted, but that is afterwards to count upon the College course, and towards their degree. We think, therefore, that

on the whole, we have become somewhat more liberal than we were before this enactment.

In the last, or the second last report of the Carnegie Foundation, the report of the President, Doctor Pritchard, he speaks of the length of the time required for the completion of a high school and college course in the United States, saying that a young man in Germany goes from the Gymnasium to the University full two years younger than a young man of the same general intellect goes from the high school to the college. He adds the words, "No nation will long endure such a handicap." Now the Carnegie Foundation, as everybody knows, takes a very general interest in all colleges, both those whose professors it pensions, and those whose professors it does not pension. And at another page of the same report President Pritchard says that the development of vocational high schools will probably crystallize in having high schools of two or three years' course—vocational, professional high schools—and that this will make the others, the general high schools, tend to the same length of time. It is true that at another place the same report tells that the Carnegie Foundation has adopted a definition of a college, which means an institution that is based upon a four year high school course. It is not my business, of course, to explain the inconsistencies of the Carnegie Foundation, but if it be the purpose of Doctor Pritchard to first have all colleges in the United States demand a four years' course, and to have all high schools become four year high schools, in order that they may then all be in great harmony reduced to three years, this College for one, would like to be excused from that process. We now have a three years' course, and if the vocational and the professional and the industrial and the general and the cultural high schools tend to the three years, we should like to keep our three years' course without first making it four and then bringing it back to three.

That is, so far as I know, the only thing of very great importance, and only a step, perhaps, out from the narrow ground that we used to have. It is, of course, a difficult thing for any one man to speak for fifty men or for two hundred and fifty men, and if I have not properly represented them, I hope that my colleagues will forgive me. I meant to represent them correctly.

Mr. George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan, speaking on "The College and the City," assured the gathering of the great pride that the government of the city takes in the College of the City of New York, the crown of our educa-

tional system, an institution which could not be better, either in its traditions, in what it is to-day, or in what it promises for our city by and by. The chairman had said that it represents, in a peculiar way, the bringing together of the peoples who have made the people of the City of New York. It does, indeed, and nothing in all of its fame, nothing in all of its claim to grateful attention, is greater than that. The speaker had the day before presented a prize to a little Russian girl of fourteen years, who had taken the highest mark of all the graduates of the city schools in the entrance examinations for the Normal College. She came here a little over five years ago, speaking not one word of English. Now she had taken the highest mark in Doctor Maxwell's test for English composition, 94 per cent. No incident could better illustrate what the school system of New York means to the city, and what it means to the people who come here. From the days of the Dutch down to the present time, life in New York City has spelled great opportunity for all who have come, and never more than to-day. Men who are taking their place, and have taken it in the life of the city, who owe their education and their training to the city and to its institutions, owe, if anything, a little greater debt, a higher obligation to the city to do more for it in return, to use their citizenship in higher and more powerful ways, to take their part in the daily work of the city, not to shun public service. The problems of the city lie all about us; they are not merely problems that are spelled out on paper, that are discussed at dinner boards, or discussed in boards of estimate or of aldermen; they are problems that will never be solved unless the citizenship of the town itself is applied to their solution, much more actively, much more devotedly, than it has been in the past.

This City of New York is an extraordinary thing, not only in mere columns of census figures, which do not spell necessarily the greatness of a city. In its material greatness, in its nobility, in its institutions, in the comfort and the health and the hope of its citizens as they move about it from day to day, New York could be confidently matched against the world as the greatest city on earth. Its problems, of course, are commensurately great. The city spends annually two hundred millions, which

means for a community of a million families about two hundred dollars a year for each. We pay great regard to our private spending, our household accounts; we can trace them to dollars and sometimes to cents. In our business affairs we are careful about the accuracy and the efficiency generally of our counting rooms, but when you come to that other two hundred dollars, have we not been a little careless about it, a little careless about exacting a full return of the performance of municipal functions, that after all mean nothing more than the assumption by the municipality of things that in the past have belonged to the family and to private business? We are beginning to demand larger results, we are beginning to talk about these things, not merely in our civic societies, not merely during the three or four weeks that precede a mayoralty election, but we are beginning to talk about them considerably more all the time, and if that talk is to continue to bear fruit, if we are going to continue to insist upon rightful returns from those who represent us at the City Hall, or elsewhere, if we are going to be capable of presenting a righteous indignation when these men do not do as they should with our funds and as trustees of our property, then the day certainly is brought measurably nearer when New York will be greater than it ever has been before, greater because we insist that it shall be made so.

Mr. McAneny spoke at length about the necessity of planning the future development of the city, about teaching the people how to live, and about a larger expenditure for the social departments of the government. "We talk about social workers," he exclaimed: "The government at the City Hall should be the greatest social worker of them all." Referring to abuses, the speaker said that the government at the City Hall was doing its best, that it was governed by motives of serving the public, and that, though it might fail now and then, or err in judgment, the direction was going to keep that way.

"And may I say again in taking my seat," concluded the speaker, "and again with great earnestness, that the City of New York does prize and cherish the City College. It has proven that, I think, in what it has done for the City College within the last dozen years. It has given to this child as freely as I think any

parent may give after a child has been tested and found worthy, and the parent has it to give. I trust that that sort of thing will go on, and believe it ought, and I think it will continue to be the disposition of the government of the city to press the City College farther and farther on, and higher and higher up, to make it more and more the splendid example that it is, and is going to be, of what the city can do for its own educational system. Unique among colleges of the United States, but splendid always, I personally am proud of it, and I cannot assure you too often that the city is."

The topic assigned to Professor Fagnani, '73, was "The College and Social Service." Dr. Fagnani said that he was proud of being a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and always had been proud, and that, in spite of the fact that the College was not listed in the Social Register. After praising the Class of '73, he proceeded in part as follows:

With regard to this matter of college education, you know that there are detractors who do not speak well of colleges, nor of college graduates. In fact, a distinguished Britisher has said that a college education is a dignified process of stunting the natural growth of the human intellect. Another has said that a college will teach you many branches, but that it provides no roots, that it will polish pebbles, but that it dims diamonds; and it was Horace Greeley who remarked that "of all kinds of horned cattle, deliver me from the college graduate." Now, there is no question but that many crimes have been committed in the name of education, as in the name of every other good thing. And education, we must also realize, is subject to the law of evolution, and the education of to-day is better than the education of yesterday, and the education of to-morrow is going to be far superior to the education of to-day. We are groping our way necessarily, because we do not yet know the meaning of life, and how can we teach adequately that which is to prepare for life? The trouble with education is that it started under clerical auspices, and what the modern age needs, and what it is trying to do, is to emancipate human life from clerical ideas. Now, I do not mean from religion, of course, but from clerical ideas. . . .

The college is not intended to turn out specialists. Whatever the province of a university should be, that is not the function of a college. Now, a specialist is a good thing in his way. But

there is a very close affinity between specialism and Phariseism. Specialism is calculated to make a man proud; and it is because a college graduate has been supposed to be a specialist that the temptation has been for the college graduate to look down upon other people. So, for instance, in the diploma of St. Andrew's University we read: "Whereas, it is just and reasonable that one who has attained a high degree of knowledge in some useful science should be distinguished from the ignorant vulgar." Now, if the fruit of a college education is to make a man feel himself superior to the ignorant vulgar, that man is a specialist; and it is a dangerous thing to say anything derogatory to specialists. It is almost as dangerous as to speak with disrespect of the judiciary, but let us have the boldness of our convictions. A specialist is a man who belongs to the inner circle, and who speaks a language that is understandable only by the few who are his compeers. . . . A college should not turn out specialists; it should turn out men, men who have the gift of life, and the gift of abundant life. . . .

Now, there are two things that are the mark of life: one is freedom, and the other is the sense of interdependence, for those two things go together, and the one cannot find its fruition without the other. We can be free truly only as we are interdependent. We can be usefully interdependent only as we are free personalities. Some will find the same difficulty, the same amazing and incomprehensible difficulty of reconciling freedom and interdependence, that they have in reconciling what they are pleased to call individualism, with what they are pleased to call socialism. Now, a college graduate must be a free man. He must be free from fear, and that means free from superstition. He must be free from authority in the sense that he considers himself confident to judge all that which claims authority. He must be free from the tyranny of precedent and of tradition. A college graduate is a man who calls no man master in the historic sense of the term. He feels that he has a right to judge all things and to prove all things and to hold fast to that which is good. . . .

A college graduate therefore must necessarily be a consecrated man, consecrated to the supreme cause, the cause of the emancipation and the development and welfare of the human race; that is the ideal of the true college man. It is that to which he devotes all of the energies of his life and of his being. . . .

Now, I mention in closing, the wording of the title that was committed to my trust: "The College and Social Service." I do not wish to be hypercritical, and I shall not be, but it seems to me that this word "service" is being worn threadbare. It has

become almost a fad, and the inculcation to serve is enjoined upon everyone; and as I say I do not want to press the matter too far, but service means altruism, and there is a finer thing than altruism. Altruism is a splendid thing as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and it is not the ideal thing, because altruism permits the notion of condescension, it implies that we are better off, and that others need us more than we need them. That is the lurking vice of the notion of altruism. It smacks of aristocracy, still a very satisfactory and decent kind of aristocracy; but still the superior and the inferior, the benefactor and the beneficiary, the one who out of the goodness of his heart and the kindness of his disposition deigns to do certain things which are of benefit to his fellow-men. Now, there is a finer word than altruism, and that word is mutualism. Altruism is consistent with aristocracy, nay, with oligarchy; mutualism spells democracy and can spell nothing else. It means that the other man is just as necessary to me as I flatter myself that I am necessary to him. And so, let us think rather along the lines of mutualism than along the lines of service; because it means service given and received. And the greatest benefit that I can do my fellow-man is not so much to confer a service upon him as to receive gladly the service that he would confer upon me. So that it is mutualism which sums up in a word the ideal of the college graduate's purpose and ambition. He knows he has a contribution to make, but he knows also that he is to receive even as he imparts; that he is no more indispensable to the others than the others are to him.

The college should do that thing supremely, to bring home to the understanding of every man the sense of his interdependence, which is simply to say the brotherhood of man, which is simply to say, in other words, coöperation, and when we have said coöperation we have said the final word in sociology and in economics, and in socialism and in religion.

Dr. Augustus S. Downing, Deputy Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, spoke of "The College and the Board of Regents." He brought the greetings of Commissioner Draper and of that Board. No one outside of the city knew better than the speaker what the common schools here were doing for the people, for he had worked in them for six years. The history of the College was briefly touched upon, and in this connection Dr. Downing declared the establishment of a state university contrary to the development of college education in New York, while being a natural outgrowth in the western states. The

degrees of the College of the City of New York, he said, are recognized by the Board of Regents because of the advanced requirements, while those from the Philadelphia high school are of no more value than the diplomas granted by Morris or DeWitt Clinton. The Board of Regents had contended that the College should rank with Columbia and Princeton and Harvard and Yale. Referring to admission requirements, the speaker thought that every boy qualified with entrance credentials should enter the walls of the College and get the free education which the City of New York provides. In conclusion Dr. Downing said:

Gentlemen, the whole relation that exists between the City of New York and the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents is this word "coöperation." We want to help you, and we want to hold you up to the very highest mark of educational work. You are helping us and we are helping you. May the good work go on, and I do not believe that the day will ever come when the three years will be cut to two, or the four years to three, because now it is the glory of this institution that you do in seven years what is required in most colleges to do in eight. And it is on that very basis, that very inquiry into the work that is being done, not by hearsay, but by inspection authorized by law given to the Board of Regents, that the Board of Regents recognized the seven years' course in the College of the City of New York as against the eight years in Harvard or Princeton or Yale or Columbia, or wherever else it might be.

Gentlemen, it is a delight to talk to a body of Alumni such as this, men who have been behind the College of the City of New York to make it what it is, and even now after the years, dating back to 1853, or whatever year it may be, you men are willing to come here and to show your allegiance to this institution which has done not only so much for you, but which you know is doing so much for the great City of New York. Thank you.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell, thought his subject, "The College and the State," too serious for the occasion. Sometimes it was right to emphasize the foolishness of life. He said in part:

I should like also to say that I think the very best result that any college can get from its work is to give to its students and to its alumni such an independence of spirit, such a knowledge of character, that they can judge these things wisely, and see when it is wise to be foolish and when it is foolish to be too wise. They

need to look right into the heart of things in life; and most of us, I believe, are exercising too much the getting of things and too little the becoming of the kind of men, the kind of beings that we ought to be, in reference to the joyousness in life as well as the seriousness of life. . . .

I should like here to take just a minute to tell a story illustrative of the way in which our college boys are looking at life, one thing to show that our college boys are, in my judgment, taking life plenty seriously enough. I was asked last spring to meet what they call the Sunday Evening Club, a group of some twenty-five boys, the most influential boys of the university. I do not mean the "goody-goodies" at all. They were largely the athletes. One of them had been arrested within a month for attacking a policeman when he was drunk, but he was a good fellow just the same, one of the best men in the college—it was just a little accident that he got into—he did not mean anything bad at all. And most of the boys, I say, were the really influential strong boys of the college, the editors of the papers, the athletes, and all that sort of thing. When the exercises began, instead of talking with them I said: "I would like to have you do what a colleague of mine did with another group of boys. Let us imagine that we all believe in the old-fashioned Protestant religion, that when we go out of the world we go before St. Peter, he judges us promptly, and then we go down or up, as the case may be. Well, suppose that each one of you is St. Peter and people are coming before you to be judged as to what they have done on this earth. What two questions will you ask that will so search the realities of life that you can tell what should be done with those men? I give you five minutes to write those questions out." Those fellows, some twenty-four or five of them, took about five minutes, and each one of them wrote two questions. The astounding thing about it was that when I examined those questions they had written—they had written them all individually—and looked them over, although they were all worded differently, with the exception of three they asked the same two questions. And what do you suppose those questions were? The first one was this: "Have you in your lives below lived for yourselves, or have you lived for the community?" And the second one: "Have you in your lives been absolutely square with yourselves and with others?" Now, I say, when out of a group of twenty-five boys as many as twenty-one or twenty-two will involuntarily, without any collusion at all, put down those two questions as the most searching questions that can be asked to test our lives, our young men in our colleges, are looking at life seriously enough, they are looking at life very, very seriously.

I feel sure from my knowledge of the President of this College, of Doctor Leipziger, of a number of your faculty, and of many of your students whom I have met from time to time, that that is the spirit that is in the College of the City of New York and I congratulate the present students and the students to come upon the fact that this is the spirit, and I trust it will remain the spirit.

Mr. Abraham L. Gutman, '86, spoke for his class, enumerating its distinguished members, recalling college memories, and looking forward to the next twenty-five years and the service the class might render. "Will my class of '86," he asked, "recognize the true meaning of the phrase that is dearest to all college graduates, *noblesse oblige*?"

During the course of the evening there was singing by Messrs. Cavendish and Randolph. A telegram was sent in the name of the Associate Alumni to General Webb expressing regret that he was not present, sympathy with him in his illness, and best wishes for his future. A telegram of greeting was also sent to President Finley. The President of the Association expressed thanks "to the indefatigable chairman of the committee, Mr. William J. Campbell, to the constant, zealous, earnest, and untiring secretary, Mr. Robert C. Birkhahn, and last, but not least, to our genial friend, Mr. Charles Murray."

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NO people is so thoroughly committed to regarding Education as the chief instrument for the realization of its social and political ideals as the American democracy. No people has given finer evidence of its faith. More than 25% of the taxes levied in all the states of the Union are expended for educational purposes, and the school tax is the largest single tax in every budget. Moreover, no subject is more exhaustively discussed in book, pamphlet and newspaper. School curricula, school hygiene, school architecture, the problems of vocational training in the schools, athletics in the schools, religion in the schools, politics in the schools—these constant subjects of earnest discussion and many others attest the emphasis placed upon education as the chief function of government in our present civilization. The conviction has become general that the problems involved in the administration of school systems are difficult and complex, and require the attention of the most intelligent and public-spirited persons in each community. These persons should be and usually are the college graduates, and it is in the college that they ought to have the opportunity to obtain a true insight into educational problems which will enable them in later life to advocate real reforms and prevent the school system from falling into the control of the venal, the ignorant or the ill-balanced. As soon as the attempt is made to investigate any function of society and formulate principles upon which it should be administered, the time has arrived for it to receive attention and study in the colleges. We can readily understand, therefore, the rapid increase in the size and the development in efficiency of the Department of Education in these institutions. According to the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education, there are one hundred and seventy-one colleges in the United States which have a Department of Education. These include not only all the large university-colleges of the East, like Harvard and Yale, and the State university-colleges of the West and South, but practically all the first class colleges unconnected with a university, like

Dartmouth and Amherst. Of the thirty colleges in New York State, eighteen have a Department of Education, and the remaining twelve are in almost all instances small denominational institutions. Of the eleven colleges in New York City, nine have a Department of Education.

In addition to the general reasons which prompted the best colleges of the country to introduce a Department of Education, there were special reasons which influenced the officials of The College of the City of New York to do so in June, 1906. It has always been the desire of these officials to have the College make as big a return as possible to the city for its munificence to our Alma Mater. Now the College holds a unique position in the city with regard to the schools. It receives its supply of students from the public schools, and after giving them a college education, it returns many of them to the schools as teachers. The majority, not only of the male teachers, but of the male principals of the elementary schools, are graduates of our institution. An increasing number of our graduates annually enter as teachers into the city high schools. A considerable number are found among the superintendents. It was felt that this strong bond between the schools and the City College should not only be maintained, but strengthened, and that one of the best ways for the College to make a return to the city was to increase the efficiency of those who left its portals to go into the schools as teachers and administrators.

Nevertheless those in charge of the organization of the Department determined to emphasize the general and cultural aspect of the subject so that it would make its appeal to every student as a man, a citizen and a probable parent, whatever his future vocation might be, just as similar courses are offered in International Law and Embryology to all students though they may not intend to practice either law or medicine. As will be noted in the description of each course given below, this point of view has been consistently kept in mind. The following courses are now offered in Education:

I. History of Education.....Prof. Duggan

This course treats of the social ideals held by the culture nations of the past and present and of the educational systems

they adopted to realize those ideals. It treats also of the stimulus that has been given to educational progress by the great reformers: Rousseau's *Emile*, *e. g.*, is studied primarily to discover what were the social and educational conditions of his time which enabled his book to produce a revolution in education similar to that brought about in politics by his *Contrat Social* which the student of Politics studies in connection with his courses.

Elective: Arts and Science, Junior; second term, three hours a week, counts 3.

II. Principles of Education. . . . Dr. Heckman and Dr. Neumann

In this course an attempt is made to discover the best ways in which the great contributions of the sciences, Biology, Physiology, Psychology and Sociology, can be so correlated and formulated as to fit the individual for his proper place in society and enable him to contribute to its advancement. This is followed by an attempt to interpret the lessons of Psychology in terms of education and to formulate the scientific principles of sound teaching.

Elective: Arts and Science, Senior; first term, four hours a week, counts 3.

III. School Management and Administration. Dr. White

This course treats of the organization, administration and supervision of schools and a comparison of school systems. It considers the methods and processes by which school authority is expressed in national, in state and in local administrative divisions. The emphasis is upon city school systems.

Elective: Arts and Science, Senior; first term, two hours a week, counts 1.

IV. Methods of Teaching and Class Management

Dr. Klapper and Dr. Neumann

A survey of the problems of general method, of the conduct of the recitation and the principles of class management. Considerable attention is given to practice work by the students under the supervision and criticism of the teacher.

Elective: Arts and Science, Senior; second term, five hours a week, counts 3.

V. Secondary Teaching. Dr. White

This course is designed to prepare those students who desire to teach in High Schools. It is limited to about two dozen students, each of whom must present a certificate from the

Department Head of the subject he wishes to teach, testifying to his personality and his scholarship. The student studies the psychology of the adolescent and the principles and methods applicable to teaching in the secondary schools.

Elective: Arts and Science, Senior; second term, two hours a week, counts 2.

It will be noticed that of the five courses offered in the Department of Education, the last two are designed to prepare students looking forward to the teaching profession. The conviction has steadily grown among educators that, as the work of men engaged in education is becoming more and more confined to the tasks of a supervisory and administrative character, such as principalships and superintendencies or to teaching special subjects in the high schools, men teachers should receive their preparation in colleges, where they will obtain a broad culture and see their professional work in its true relations to the other activities of life. It cannot be well from a social standpoint that school systems should be under the control of men whose training has been narrow and devoted chiefly to the technique of teaching. So strong has this conviction become that in New York City no one may teach in the high schools or become a principal of an elementary school unless he is a college graduate, or can show evidence of an equivalent education. In many cities, even in the elementary schools, the college graduate is placed upon a preferred list and given a higher salary at the start. This is also true of the federal teaching service in Porto Rico and the Philippines. For these reasons, the two partially technical courses described were introduced. The students in each of these courses must have a minimum of twenty hours of observation in the schools, and practice work under the supervision of a model and critic teacher. In the high school course, Townsend Harris Hall, the Preparatory Department of the College is used for this purpose. By means of these two courses, students who elect teaching as a profession, are assisted in the same way in which students who elect engineering and medicine are assisted by the technical courses in the Departments of Chemistry and Physics. All the students in Education have the advantage of listening to the lectures given by distinguished educators which are offered during the college year.

The work in the Department is elective and confined to the last three terms of the Junior and Senior years. The number who have elected the courses for the present semester is as follows:

Education I, 110; education II, 124; education III, 37; education IV, 86; education V, 31.

It will be noted that the number of students who elect the cultural courses is in every instance in excess of the number who elect the professional courses. Students who complete Education I, II, and III receive the College Graduates Certificate of the New York State Department of Education, which is recognized throughout the country. The kind of work done in the Department is tested by the written examination for license to teach in New York City, the written examination in the History and Principles of Education and Methods of Teaching alone testing the work done in the Department. At the June, 1910, examination, sixty students took the written test and forty passed, the passing mark being 75%. Had the passing mark been 60%, as in our own and in most colleges, fifty-seven out of sixty would have passed. The examination is drawn up, conducted and marked by outsiders who know nothing of the preparation done by the Department.

As a result of the equal pay controversy, and for other reasons, the number of men teachers who are appointed to the elementary schools in New York City is much smaller than formerly. Of the men who are appointed, the majority receive their education in our College. And since this Department was organized five years ago, fifty-four of the men who have been graduated have become teachers in the high schools of the city. To assist the students to obtain teaching positions in places other than New York, the Department entered into correspondence with the State Superintendents of the various states, and the City Superintendents of a large number of cities, explaining the nature of the preparation done in the College. As a result, a demand has grown up for graduates of the College as teachers outside New York City. There are students of last year's class who are teaching in the cities of the neighboring states and as far west as Wisconsin, Dakota and Minnesota. This is undoubtedly

a good thing for the College and for the students. No one is recommended for these positions except students of the finest character and ability. They distribute knowledge of the College and its splendid work in places where it has hitherto been unknown, and it gives them the unusual experience of beginning their work away from the city under new conditions which will widen their horizon and develop whatever power of initiative they may have. The success of the movement has been so gratifying that the Department looks forward with confidence to its ability to place whatever students it may care to send to schools outside of New York City.

With the design of assisting the teachers of the city to extend their culture and to secure the additional knowledge and skill necessary to obtain higher licenses, the Department organized in September, 1908, a complete system of Extension Courses for Teachers. These were accepted and registered by the State Department of Education and granted full credit by the Board of Examiners of the city. Sessions are held daily, in almost every Department of College work, after school hours and on Saturday mornings. To secure credit in any course a teacher must be present twenty-six of the thirty sessions, and be successful at the final examination. That this activity has supplied a long-felt want is evident from the number of teachers who have taken advantage of it. During the present year there have been more than 2,600 registrations, representing about 2,000 teachers. The letters that have been received by the Department from Superintendents, Principals and Teachers express the deep gratitude of the teachers to the College for this evidence of interest in their welfare. As a result of the excellent work accomplished in these courses during the past two years the Trustees of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association requested the Director to extend his work to that borough, and during the present year six courses elected by four hundred and ninety teachers of Brooklyn are given by our staff. The cost to the College of this work is almost negligible,—less than one-half of one per cent of the College budget; and the Department looks forward to an extension of the activity with hope and confidence.

The organization of the Department of Education is by no

means perfect. Its work is seriously handicapped by the small and ill-equipped Department Library at its command. It has no funds at its disposal to purchase equipment of kinds other than books. Its students have not sufficient time at their disposal to make as wide observation and deep research as it would like to demand in such subjects as the education of the immigrant, the defective, the wage earner, and other topics upon which it requires investigation. But a great deal has been accomplished during the past five years, and the Head of the Department feels justified in looking forward with assurance to the future, confident in the ability, devotion and enthusiasm of the men who are associated with him in this great work.

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN.

TRIBUTE OF THE FACULTY
OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
TO THE MEMORY OF
GENERAL ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB, LL. D.
SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

BY the death of General Webb, a long, intimate and commanding association with the College of the City of New York is terminated.

The Faculty of the College desires to express its sense of profound regret at the loss of its honored Ex-President; its acknowledgement of indebtedness for the many and valuable services he rendered the institution during the thirty-three years of his incumbency; its common obligations for the distinguished military services previously rendered to the nation; its admiration for the personality of the man; and its appreciation of his warm interest in the welfare of the College after his retirement. He saw with lively gratification its new buildings rise on their noble site on Washington Heights, in the acquisition of which he played so important a part.

In his administration of the College, President Webb showed a clear understanding of the sphere it should fill. He believed in the aim of its founders, that it should offer to the young men of the city — the graduates of the public schools — a sufficient, well-rounded collegiate course. In common with all his associates he sought for the best results. He continued what have been called the West Point traditions established by his predecessor, Horace Webster, by which the student body was held to a strict discipline and kept down to sustained, honest, thorough work. He inculcated correct principles, methods and manners. With his military instincts, he especially insisted on honor and truthfulness in all dealings of the students among themselves and with their instructors. Within the College buildings the general tone and spirit were uniformly admirable.

The period of General Webb's presidency, in the public rela-

tions of the College, was interesting and at times critical. He came into office only sixteen years after the first class was graduated. The institution had but recently passed out of its minority, as the Free Academy, into a full-fledged College, and its hold upon the community in its new character had still to be confirmed. Many doubted its need or value, and its permanence was far from assured. The new President, appreciating the situation, fell in with and maintained the constructive and conservative policy pursued in that uncertain transitional period. Unfriendly criticisms and direct attacks were left to spend their force, and weakened themselves by repetition. The College, as a public educational institution of the city, originating by vote of its own people, continued its even way, and every year added to its numbers, its good reputation and strength among the families of the community. Through its sound, unaggressive policy, it eventually, in General Webb's own time, outgrew all opposition, and started with a conscious impulse upon its future of still greater success and promise.

To all these results, within and without the College, the very personality of the President distinctly contributed. His presence was impressive. Whether in his office, or in the Chapel conducting morning exercises, or conversing in the halls, or appearing at public meetings and functions, he was a striking figure. Every way a gentleman in personal intercourse, he stood as a model for all—for the students in particular—and the value of this relationship is to be added to the sum of his good traits. He was kindly and graceful, and behind his rules and regulations one would more often find a friend and counsellor than a severe executive. The College remembers with affectionate regard the President and the man.

The Faculty further recalls the devotion and services of General Webb as a patriot and soldier of the Civil War. The exceptional distinction achieved by him in the field enhanced the dignity and influence of his position as President of the College. Like his grandfather, who fought for the cause of the Revolution throughout its entire course, he fought for the cause of the Union uninterruptedly and conspicuously from the first alarm to the close of the contest. To the students, his

honors and fame, his example, his frequent appeals to put the interests and advancement of their country, whether in peace or war, above every other consideration, and the emphasis he placed upon their public duties as prospective citizens, were a source of inspiration.

Resolved, That the sincere sympathies of the members of the Faculty be extended to the family of the deceased, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to them an engrossed copy of the foregoing tribute.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH ENTERED WITH THE TRIBUTE UPON THE MINUTES OF THE FACULTY.

General Webb was born in New York City, February 15, 1835, a member of a well known family with English and Dutch Colonial antecedents. For four years he was a cadet at West Point Military Academy. In 1855-57 he served against the Seminole Indians and on the Western frontier. In the interval, until the Civil War, he was again at West Point as instructor in mathematics. During the Civil War he was attached in various positions to the Army of the Potomac, and served throughout in the field in Virginia. In 1869 General Webb was appointed President of the College of the City of New York, and filled the position until his retirement in 1902. During this period he occasionally contributed articles on the Civil War, and was the author of "*The Peninsula, or McClellan's Campaign in 1862.*" He died at his home at Riverdale, New York, February 12, 1911, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

COMMENCEMENT

The mid-year Commencement began with the closing exercises of the class which finished its preparatory course with the January examinations. This took place in Townsend Harris Hall on Wednesday evening, February 1st. The program included an address by the class president, Harold Hyman, a Greek declamation by Morris Buchter, who later in the evening was announced as first in the list of Townsend Harris scholars; a Latin declamation by Jacob Mechanic, a German declamation by Roy Denslow, and a Spanish declamation by Julius Weiss, followed, with musical numbers intervening, by a selection from Molière's "*Le Mariage Forcé*," acted by Mortimer Neuman, Philip Herschkowitz, and Harry Greenberg, and four scenes from Goldsmith's "*She Stoops to Conquer*," in which the parts were taken as follows: Mr. Hardcastle, Jerome E. Kemmerer; Mr. Marlow, Laurence V. Coleman; Mr. Hastings, Herbert A. Philip; Tony Lumpkin, Martin D. Sydney Peterson; Diggory, Herman L. Reiss; Mrs. Hardcastle, Leon J. Regard; Constance Neville, Harold L. Lemlein.

Professor Sim, who presided, presented the class to Professor Werner, who, as acting President of the College, welcomed into the Freshman class the students who had successfully completed their preparatory course. Just before the conclusion of the exercises, Hyman Feldman made the presentation for the class of a sum of money to be applied toward the purchase of a library for Townsend Harris Hall. The exercises were prepared under the direction of Dr. Taaffe. The music was by the College Orchestra and members of the class.

The second exercise was the eightieth semi-annual debate between the Clonian and Phrenocosmian literary societies, which took place in Townsend Harris Hall on the evening of February 3rd, and resulted in a victory for Phrenocosmia. The subject was, "Resolved, that a progressive inheritance tax be levied by the Federal Government". The speakers for the affirmative were Harold Budner and Stephen K. Rapp of the Clonian, and those for the negative were Frank Mantinband and Samuel Schwartz of the Phrenocosmian, all of the Senior class. The judges were Mr. Naumberg, Dr. Pugh, of the High School of Commerce, and Professor Ilgen.

On Sunday, February 5th, in the afternoon, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton delivered the Baccalaureate address in the Great Hall, which was crowded to the doors. He chose for his text Zechariah xiv., 20: "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, *Holiness unto the Lord.*" The horses were taken to symbolize the labors and the pleasures of life, and the dominant idea of the address was that holiness should enter into our work and our play, and not be kept simply for our religious exercises. Our entire lives should be whole and holy. After the address there was an organ recital by Professor Baldwin.

On Monday evening a very amusing class play, "The Stolen Skeleton," was presented by an excellent cast in Townsend Harris Hall. This play was written and staged under the direction of Dr. Frederick B. Robinson by Isidor Lazarus in conjunction with the play committee. There were, of course, the usual impersonations of members of the Faculty.

The Campus Day exercises took place on Tuesday afternoon. There were processions, the dedication of the class tree on the terrace, presentation of the Finley Banner to the Class of June, 1911, passing of the wine cup, a class poem, and addresses by Mr. Coleman and Professor Guthrie. The whole was concluded by a basketball game between the Arts and Science divisions of the class, a game which was won by the Science team. In spite of the cold and the snow, the affair was a great success.

The Numeral Lights were illuminated on the evening of Thursday, February 9th. Addresses were made by Professor Duggan and by Ph. D. Bookstaber, president of the class, while Alfred Duschatko read the class poem. Professor Baldwin was at the organ. The Jasper Oval was the scene of the cremation exercises on February 11th. After eulogies pronounced upon various text-books, they were burnt, to the accompaniment of a snake-dance. Following these ceremonies a class dance was held in the Gymnasium.

The Commencement itself was held at 10 A. M., February 13, in the Great Hall. Graduation addresses were delivered by Marks Neidle, "The Rewards of Scientific Research"; Lorenz Reich, Jr., "The Modern Idol"; and Isidor Lazarus, "The Torch Re-Lit." Hon. Edward Lazansky, Secretary of the State of New York, then spoke to the class, encouraging them to renewed effort, presenting the difficulties and opportunities of the future, and urging them to labor in the cause of humanity. If they

wanted happiness for themselves, he said, they must seek it in bringing happiness to others. After this address, Professor Werner, who presided, awarded the prizes, the Pell medal for the highest rank in the whole College, going to Julius Drachsler, '12. The degrees were then conferred, forty-eight in Arts and forty-two in Science. Messrs. Lazarus and Reich were awarded *cum laude* in Arts, and Mr. Neidle in Science. After conferring the degrees, Professor Werner addressed the class briefly, referring in a feeling way to the recent death of our former President, General Alexander S. Webb. Rev. O. M. Voorhees pronounced the invocation and the benediction.

In the afternoon the graduating class was formally received into the Alumni Association. They were presented by Professor Mott and welcomed by Professor McGuckin, first vice-president of the body. Mr. Bookstaber responded for the class, and Professor Le Gras made an earnest address concerning the privileges of graduates who keep up their connection with the College.

The Commencement banquet was held at 8 P. M. in Murray's Peacock Room in West Forty-second Street. The toastmaster was Mr. Lazarus, and speeches were made by Messrs. Feldman, Bookstaber, Unger and Osterman of the class, and by Messrs. Coleman and Robinson, honorary members. At about 2 A. M. the Class of February, 1911, separated, to begin a new career in the world.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

GRILLPARZER AS A POET OF NATURE. Faust Charles De Walsh, Ph. D., of the German Department, New York. Macmillan, 1910. \$1.00 net.

Within the last decade the evidences have been increasing of a proper appreciation of the poetic genius and achievement of Franz Grillparzer. His fame rests largely, we might say entirely, on his dramas. In a monograph published by the *Columbia University Press*, Dr. F. C. De Walsh, instructor in the German Language and Literature at the College of the City of New York, presents Grillparzer to us as a poet of nature. In doing so Dr. De Walsh avails himself not merely of the lyrical poetry, but also of the dramatic poetry, and the journals of his author. Likewise, an historical survey, very instructive, is given of the treatment of nature in the various eras in Greece, in Europe during the Middle Ages, and in modern times. The reader is thus furnished with a useful criticism of the various points of view in the treatment of nature from the naïve manner of Homer to the romantic manner of to-day.

It would have been strange indeed if Grillparzer, born and educated during the era of Goethe, and himself an intense lover and admirer of this champion of nature and master of art, had not been profoundly affected and continually influenced by the mighty current of these doctrines; and he fairly deserves the praise of having continued the great traditions of the classical period of German literature with greater devotion and greater success than any other poet of the nineteenth century. Dr. De Walsh, therefore, not only refers to this general connection, but also points out traces of Goethe's influence in the sentiment and style of Grillparzer.

But there is another object which the writer keeps before his mind: to present to us the peculiar manner and genius of Grillparzer himself. With him, as with his great master, the mood plays a prominent part, and at times our poet makes upon us the impression of a man not entirely in harmony with himself. In this respect his nature poetry reflects very strongly the pathos of his life. Such a life and character as Grillparzer's naturally tends to the sympathetic aspect of nature, and there is an abund-

ance of this kind of material gathered and presented by Dr. De Walsh. Also in the dramatic technique the conception of nature as the sympathetic friend of man is shown to be reflected. To him who wishes to study the appeal that nature in her various aspects has made to man in the last century, this essay of Dr. De Walsh will prove a valuable aid and guide.

E. I.

BRIEFER MENTION

A Book of Hospitalities and a Record of Guests (Paul Elder), by Arthur Guiterman, contains a series of epigrams, couplets and quatrains, which might serve as mottoes and inscriptions. We quote the following on the Andirons:

"Let Love endure. Thy Heart should feel no Shame
Like us to show the Marks of ancient Flame."

There are blank pages to be filled by the record of guests. In *St. Nicholas* for January Mr. Guiterman has a poem entitled "Sir Cleges and His Gift."

In the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for October 1, 1910, appears a paper, "The Influence of Colloidal Protection on Milk," by Jerome Alexander, '96, and Jesse G. M. Bullowa, M. D., '99. The conclusion is that "increasing the colloidal protection of the casein in the cow's milk by the addition of suitable protective colloids tends to improve the digestibility and absorption of both the casein and the fat, and to prevent the formation of indigestible curds and their consequences."

Peter B. Wight, '55, continues his contributions to the *Architectural Record*. The November number contains from his pen "Apotheosis of Midway Plaisance."

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of the Class of 1889 has been appointed a trustee of the College to succeed the Hon. Edward Lazansky, the recently elected Secretary of State. Mr. Baruch is a banker and a member of the Governing Board of the New York Stock Exchange.

Charles Strauss, Esq., has resigned his membership in our Board of Trustees, having been appointed a member of the Board of Water Supply. To fill the vacancy thus created, the Mayor has appointed Moses J. Stroock, Esq., of the Class of 1886. Mr. Stroock was formerly a law partner of Judge Platzeck, who was a trustee of the College before his appointment to the bench.

Carl M. Myers, assistant tutor in the Department of Physical Instruction and Hygiene, has resigned.

At its meeting on February 21st, the board appointed, upon recommendation of the Faculty, Lorenz Reich, Jr., as fellow in Arts, and Marks Neidle as fellow in Science, from the class just graduated.

On January 12th the Faculty passed the following rule in regard to entrance requirements:

For admission to the Freshman Class a candidate must offer to total of $14\frac{1}{2}$ units. A unit in any subject represents one year's work of five periods a week.

Every candidate must offer:*

ENGLISH	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ Reading and Practice} \\ b \text{ Study and Practice} \end{array} \right\}$	3 Units
HISTORY Two of the following	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ Ancient History} \\ b \text{ Medieval and Modern History} \\ c \text{ English History} \\ d \text{ American History and Civics} \end{array} \right\}$	1 Unit
LANGUAGES	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Greek} \\ \text{Latin} \\ \text{French} \\ \text{German} \end{array} \right\}$	One Counting 3 Units A Second Counting 2 Units
MATHEMATICS	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For Arts Courses} \\ \text{For Science Courses} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ Elementary Algebra} \\ c \text{ Plane Geometry} \end{array} \right\}$ 2 Units
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ Elementary Algebra} \\ c \text{ Plane Geometry} \\ d \text{ Solid Geometry} \end{array} \right\}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ Units

The remaining units may be chosen from the following:

A THIRD LANGUAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Unit
MATHEMATICS	{	<i>b</i>	Advanced Algebra	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ Unit
		<i>c</i>	Trigonometry	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ Unit
HISTORY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 Unit
DRAWING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 Unit
ELEMENTARY PHYSICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Unit
ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Unit
ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Unit
PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION AND HYGIENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ Unit

The units for entrance may be acquired in any one of the following ways:

1. By presenting certificates from the New York City High Schools or other accepted High Schools;
2. By presenting a College Entrance Diploma of the New York State Education Department;
3. By presenting certificates of the College Entrance Examination Board;
4. By passing the entrance examinations of the College.

A student may, in the discretion of the Committee on Admission, be admitted to the Freshman class carrying conditions equal to two units, but these conditions must be removed before the student can be registered as a member of the Sophomore class.

A student admitted to the Freshman class who lacks the preparation in Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Descriptive Geometry, or Physical Instruction which is necessary to the work of the course he wishes to pursue will be obliged to take such work as part of his course and will receive college credit for it, but it is understood that work done to remove an entrance condition shall not receive college credit.

Credit will be given for advanced standing in any subject; except that all credits of the Senior year must be acquired by work at the college.

*The letters in italics following the subjects refer to the definitions of the College Entrance Examination Board.

COLLEGE NOTES

THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America took place at the College on December 28th, 29th and 30th, with a large attendance of members from all parts of the country. The Modern Language Association was welcomed as the guest of the College by Professor Werner, our acting President. A paper on "The Influence of Greene on Shakespeare's Earlier Romance," presented by Joseph L. Tynan, of the Department of English, and one upon "Some German Zähllieder," by Emil A. C. Keppler of the Department of German, were among the numbers of an extensive and interesting program in which many of the principal colleges and universities of the country were represented. Mr. Edward M. Shepard delivered the smoke-talk at the Arion Club; and at the election of officers for the ensuing year Professor Mott was chosen president of the Association.

The Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland held a public meeting at the old building of the College, in Twenty-third Street, on Saturday, December 3rd, to discuss the topic, "Current Tendencies in the Teaching of History and Civics." Among the speakers were Professors Duggan and Schuyler.

On the evenings of December 20th, 22nd and 23rd, and the afternoon of December 21st, enthusiastic audiences witnessed the second venture of a committee of the English Department in the revival of Elizabethan drama. The Elizabethan Play performance of Massinger's "New Way to Pay Old Debts" last winter was the initial experiment; this time a play of Shakespeare was given, but one which is seldom seen on the professional stage — the first part of "Henry IV." Weeks of careful rehearsal under the untiring and experienced direction of Dr. Taaffe had brought the students who formed the cast to an even level of excellence which had little suggestion of the amateur. The part of *Falstaff*, the supreme humorous interest of the play, was enacted by two almost equally good performers — not, as might be supposed from the proportions of his physical frame, "rolled into one," but alternating on successive

evenings; and the same method of relief was employed for two of the other fairly heavy parts, those of the *King* and *Hotspur*. Especially excellent work was done by these three pairs, Perlman and Ziegler, Berenberg and Berkson, Brown and Kohs; Matlow threw real genius into the rascality of *Bardolph*; and Healy played *Lady Percy* with a sympathetic grace which had the effect, so rare in such cases, of banishing the slightest suggestion of the ludicrous. A very pleasant sequel to the stage performances occurred on January 5th, when the cast, entirely of their own motion, gave a dinner in honor of Dr. Taaffe, and as the expression of their appreciation of what they had learned from him. It was attended by the other members of the committee, Messrs. Keiley (chairman), Coleman, Compton, and Whiteside, and Mr. Holton, of the Mechanical Arts Department, who had been very helpful in constructing the stage.

The piers of the broad corridor between the President's office and the Library have recently been decorated with twelve very large and fine photographic reproductions of masterpieces of sculpture, the gift of Mr. Hanford Crawford of St. Louis, of the Class of 1875. Mr. Crawford, who was prominent also in arranging for the gift to the College by his class, of the series of nearly three hundred photographs which hang in the corridors of the Twenty-third Street building, has thus made another important contribution to the artistic and educational environment of college life. The series of pictures, which was selected by Professor Dielman, includes representations of both ancient and modern art; of the former, the Apollo Belvedere, the Augustus of the Vatican, the Marble Faun (after Praxiteles), Antinous, Myron's Discobolus, Selene, and the Laocoön group; of the latter, Donatello's Saint George, Michelangelo's David and Moses, and Canova's Perseus and Boxer.

The Extension Courses for teachers are given this spring with little change from last term. Except that the course on the "Comparative Literature of the Nineteenth Century," which was given by Mr. Hartman, of the German Department, for German literature, and Mr. Judah A. Joffe, of Columbia University, for Russian literature, is continued this term by Professor Krowl with a course on the English literature of the period, beginning with a lecture on

Carlyle and "The Gospel of Sincerity" and ending with the psychological novel and Henry James.

The statistics of attendance in the evening courses of the College for the first term of the present collegiate year are given in the report of the Director, Professor Duggan. They seem to

The Evening Session indicate a high degree of stability and success on the part of the students of the evening session. The enrollment last October at the beginning of the term was 340, an increase of 70 per cent over the figures of the year previous. During the term eighty-one men were dropped, 24 per cent of the total, a notably small proportion in comparison with evening courses elsewhere. This number included both men who fell by the way and men who failed in the final examinations, so that 259 were left at the end of the term. Thirteen of these men then left, having completed the course in joinery, which is not given during the present term. To the 246 thus remaining to begin the new term, 64 have been added by the admission of new men, so that the number in actual attendance at the beginning of the term in February is 310, a figure which places our "evening college" by itself in the group of the larger colleges of the state.

The following public lectures are given during the present term in the Doremus Lecture Theatre, at the hour of 2:20 P. M.:

February 17th, "The Chemist in Practical Life," by Professor **Department of Chemistry** M. C. Whitaker of Columbia University. March 3rd, "Chemical Economics in Manufactures," by Mr. T. J. Parker, sales manager of the General Chemical Company; formerly chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. March 24th, "Testing of Explosives," (illustrated), by Dr. Arthur M. Comey, chief chemist of the Research Laboratory of the DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, chairman of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society. April 7th, "Protection Against Explosion in the Transportation of High Explosives," (illustrated), by Col. B. W. Dunn, U. S. A., (retired), Chief Inspector of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles for the American Railway Association.

At the recent winter meeting of the American Chemical Society held at Minneapolis, Dr. Curtman presented three papers dealing with problems in Qualitative Analysis.

The February issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* contains an article entitled "Experiments on the Reliability of the Borax Bead Test for Varying Mixtures of Nickel and Cobalt," by Dr. Curtman and P. Rothberg, '12.

By systematic correspondence recently undertaken with state and other superintendents of schools throughout the country, **Department of Education** the department has been able to secure good teaching positions for a number of recent graduates of the college outside the city of New York. The movement is one which appears capable of extensive development, and seems destined to widen the influence of the college in the country at large.

Dr. Felix Grendon has begun a series of articles in *The International*, the first of which appeared in the issue for February. It is entitled "Chat on European Books and Persons," with the sub-headings "Our Provincial Critics—The Penguins—Strindberg."

Mr. Louis S. Friedland has published in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, for January, 1911, the first part of an essay on "The Dramatic Unities in England."

A meeting of the English Club was held at the Graduates' Club in Forty-fourth Street on Tuesday evening, February 28th. Mr. Stair presented a paper on "Shakespeare, the Man," which led to considerable discussion. Dr. Crowne, the chairman for the evening, appointed Mr. MacIntyre to preside over the next meeting.

Professor Saurel presented a paper "On the Classification of Crystals" at the December meeting of the **Department of Mathematics** American Mathematical Society. The article will appear in the *Bulletin* of the society at a later date.

Alumni and other friends of the College have made contributions for some much needed periodicals for the **Department of Natural History**, and eighteen new journals of Geology and **Department of Biology and Public Health** are now on file **Natural History** in the Department.

The Biological Society held a very successful dinner on December 22nd, at which Dr. H. D. Pease, expert advisor of the Water Supply Commission, addressed the society.

At an open meeting in the Biological Seminar on Monday,

December 19th, Dr. W. H. Park, '83, Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York Department of Health, spoke on "Bacteriology in the Service of the Public Health."

Professor Winslow has been invited to serve as vice president of the section on Hygiene of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which meets in New York and Washington in September, 1912. Professor Winslow is delivering this term a course of lectures on "Municipal Sanitation" at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Dr. Goldfarb recently published a paper on "The Influence of the Nervous System in Regeneration," in the *Journal of Experimental Zoology*.

Professor Overstreet assumed charge of this department with the beginning of the present term. Professor Hibben concluded his regular lectures at the college on January 3rd. On this occasion he was presented by the members of the Senior class with a handsome silver clock, and made his farewells to the student body of the college, to which he has lectured during the past two years.

Statistics included in the report submitted by Professor Storey to the Acting-President at the end of the first term of the present year show that since the fall of 1906 a total of 8,055 medical examinations have been given, besides 2,037 consultations with students who themselves applied for advice, and in addition about six thousand "inspections," of which also records are kept on file. Medical advice has been given to 5,373 students, whose cases have been followed up in 11,043 personal conferences, the importance of which in making sure that the advice given is acted upon can scarcely be overestimated.

Portable "bleachers" have recently been installed in the gymnasium for use at public exhibitions and on similar occasions in the main exercising-hall. The new seats will accommodate about seven hundred persons.

At the Fifth Congress of the American School Hygiene Association, held in this city during the first week in February, Professor Storey was reelected secretary and treasurer. At the session of Saturday morning, Feb. 4, Dr. Storey presented a paper on "Individual Instruction in Personal Hygiene." At a dinner, in January, of the men teachers of physical training in the

New York City high schools, he gave an address upon the "Teaching of Hygiene in the College of the City of New York." Dr. Storey's paper on "Fatigue and Morality," which was presented in Toronto last October, appeared in the February number of *Physical Training*.

An illustrated lecture on "Astronomy in the Twentieth Century" was delivered by Professor Robert Grant Aitken of the Lick Observatory in the Department of Physics Physics lecture room on Saturday evening, Feb. 11th.

Professor Palmer was one of the speakers at the alumni dinner of his alma mater, Hamilton College, held on the evening of Jan. 14th. His subject was, "The College of Public Speaking the City of New York." Professor Palmer also spoke at the Long Island Medical College dinner on Feb. 7th.

Dr. Robinson delivered an address on "Edgar Allan Poe" at the University Settlement on Jan. 29th. He discussed Poe's rank as a poet and his right to a place in the Hall of Fame.

Professor Palmer and Dr. Robinson, in conjunction with the president of the New York State Association of Elocutionists, are drawing up a course of study for the standardization of oral language work in primary and secondary schools.

At the annual banquet of the National Society of French Teachers, which occurred at the Hotel Brevoort on Saturday, Jan. 7th, Professor Downer was one of the speakers and Mr. Department of Romance Languages Weill was chairman of the committee in charge, which was fortunate in securing the French Ambassador, Monsieur Jusserand, as the guest of the society. The name of President Finley, who attended the banquet of a year ago, was mentioned several times by the speakers; Professor Downer gave some interesting information on the course of lectures now being delivered at the Sorbonne by President Finley, which have been so favorably commented upon by the French press.

Prof. Louis Delamarre continues his work under the auspices of the Alliance Française. Among his recent lecture dates have been the following: December 10, *Le théâtre d'Emile Augier*, New York; December 15, *L'Influence d'Edgar Allan Poe sur la littérature française*, Adelphi College; December 17, *Henri Lavedan*, Rutgers College; December 31, *Jean Richepin*, Brown Uni-

versity; January 7, *Les Humouristes français*, Boston; January 14, *L'Opérette en France*, Boston; February 21, *François Coppée*, Washington; February 22, *Sully Prudhomme*, Rochester University.

During January and February Professor Delamarre delivered at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute a series of four lectures on *L'Evolution de la comédie au XIX^e siècle: Scribe-Augier—Dumas fils—le théâtre libre*.

Mr. Weill has lectured on: *Louis XVII. dans l'histoire, la légende et le théâtre*, in Brooklyn, January 2, and Albany, February 11, and on *Fontainebleau: son château, son histoire*, in Newark, February 7, and Brooklyn, March 13.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Class of '73 held its annual dinner in the Faculty Lunch Room on the evening of December 14. About twenty were in attendance, including several sons of members. In addition to the usual addresses, violin and piano music was rendered.

At the meeting of the City College Club held December 17, an address was delivered by Mr. David Roelof Citroen, "Dutch autodidact and occult philosopher." On January 21 Professor Pederson, '89, spoke on "The Swords of the Saumrai," and exhibited specimens from his collection of weapons. February 18 was a George Washington Evening, devoted to patriotic observance of the birthday.

A regular meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the Hotel Astor on January 31. Professor Harry C. Krowl, '95, presented a paper entitled "Up Greek Hills and Down Again," in which he gave an account of his experiences last summer in this land of classic renown. The following officers were elected: President, Adolph Werner, '57; Vice President, Lewis F. Mott, '83; Recording Secretary, Arthur T. Hanson, '98; Corresponding Secretary, Gustave LeGras, '79; Treasurer, Frederick M. Pedersen, '89, and as Committee on Admissions: John R. Sim, '68; John S. Battell, '73; Charles Parmly, '88, Henry S. Carr, '66, Alexander B. Siegel, '05.

PERSONAL

'64. David Leventritt presided over the twenty-second Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations held in this city in January. He was elected to the Executive Board of the Union.

'69. Edward M. Shepard has been elected vice-president of the New York State Bar Association.

'75. Wilbur Larremore, editor of the *New York Law Journal*, addressed the Phi Delta Phi Club at the Phi Gamma Delta clubhouse, No. 34 West Forty-fourth Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 20, on the subject of "Advocacy."

'81. District Superintendent Stitt lectured in Baltimore in January on the special activities of the school system of New York City to encourage the movement to establish playgrounds and evening recreation centers. Governor Crother of Maryland presided and the Mayor of Baltimore also spoke.

'85. Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman is a member of the committee of Jewish scholars which is preparing a new translation of the Hebrew Scriptures.

'91. Elek John Ludvigh has been appointed by Governor Dix a member of the State Civil Service Commission.

'91. Joseph Herman Hertz, Ph.D., rabbi of the Winterstrand old Hebrew congregation in Johannesburg, South Africa, has accepted a call to the congregation of Orach Chain at Ninety-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

'94. Elias Silberstein has been elected principal of a public school in Richmond.

'95. Jeremiah T. Maloney has been appointed by Mayor Gaynor a Commissioner of the Board of Education to succeed James Creelman, who resigned the other day after severely criticising conditions in the Board.

'95. Walter S. Cameron has been promoted from Junior Teacher to Assistant Teacher of Biology in the High School of Commerce.

'98. Robert F. Wagner has been elected president *pro tem.* of the New York State Senate.

'99. Montrose J. Moses was married on Feb. 1 to Miss Lucille Dorothy Herne of this city.

'00. Louis Hassakoff has been appointed Assistant Curator of Fishes at the Museum of Natural History.

'01. Nathaniel D. Reich was married on Jan. 31 to Miss Helen Freeman.

'03. Ludwig Wilson, a lawyer, was married to Miss Leah J. Marx on Feb. 7.

'03. Emil Trostler has been promoted from Junior Teacher to Assistant Teacher of Drawing in the High School of Commerce.


'04. Arthur Lyon Malkenson was married on Jan. 3 to Miss Freda Friedkin.

'06. Adolph Held has been elected president of the Forward Association, publishers of the "Jewish Daily Forward," which has a larger circulation than any other foreign daily newspaper published in the United States. Mr. Held also holds the position of city editor of that publication.

'06. Harry Rogoff is one of the editorial writers on the "Jewish Daily Forward."

'06. Felix Ullman has become a Certified Public Accountant. He is secretary of the Acme Audit Company of 320 Broadway.

OBITUARY



GEORGE WOODBRIDGE BIRDSALL, '53, was born in New York, August 14, 1836. His parents were Hosea Birdsall of Ulster County, N. Y., and Anna Elizabeth Woodbridge of Columbia, Penn.

From 1843 to 1849 Mr. Birdsall attended Public School 16, and then entered the Free Academy in the first class and was graduated B. S. in 1853. Of the seventeen members of this class ten are living.


Since graduation Mr. Birdsall has been very prominent in the profession of civil and mechanical engineer. In 1854 he was employed at the Morgan Iron Works and in 1857 he was an engineer of the trans-atlantic steamships. He was construction engineer for several railroads in Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia from 1859 until he became assistant engineer of the Croton Aqueduct in 1871, and from 1884 to 1902 was chief engineer of the Public Works and of the Department of Water Supply in New York.

He married Jane E. Newkirk of Jersey City in 1859. Of their three children only Edward T. Birdsall survives.

In his personal account on file in the alumni records he wrote: "I have made no specific splurge, stuck to my business of Civil and Mechanical Engineer, and hope by my record in the future to show that the Free Academy was a necessity and its continuance necessary for the benefit of the present and future of this city."

General Henry Edwin Tremain died December 9th. We expect to publish an article on his career in our next issue.

Felix I. Eben, who furnished music for so many college commencements, died February 16th.



The City College Quarterly

Founded by

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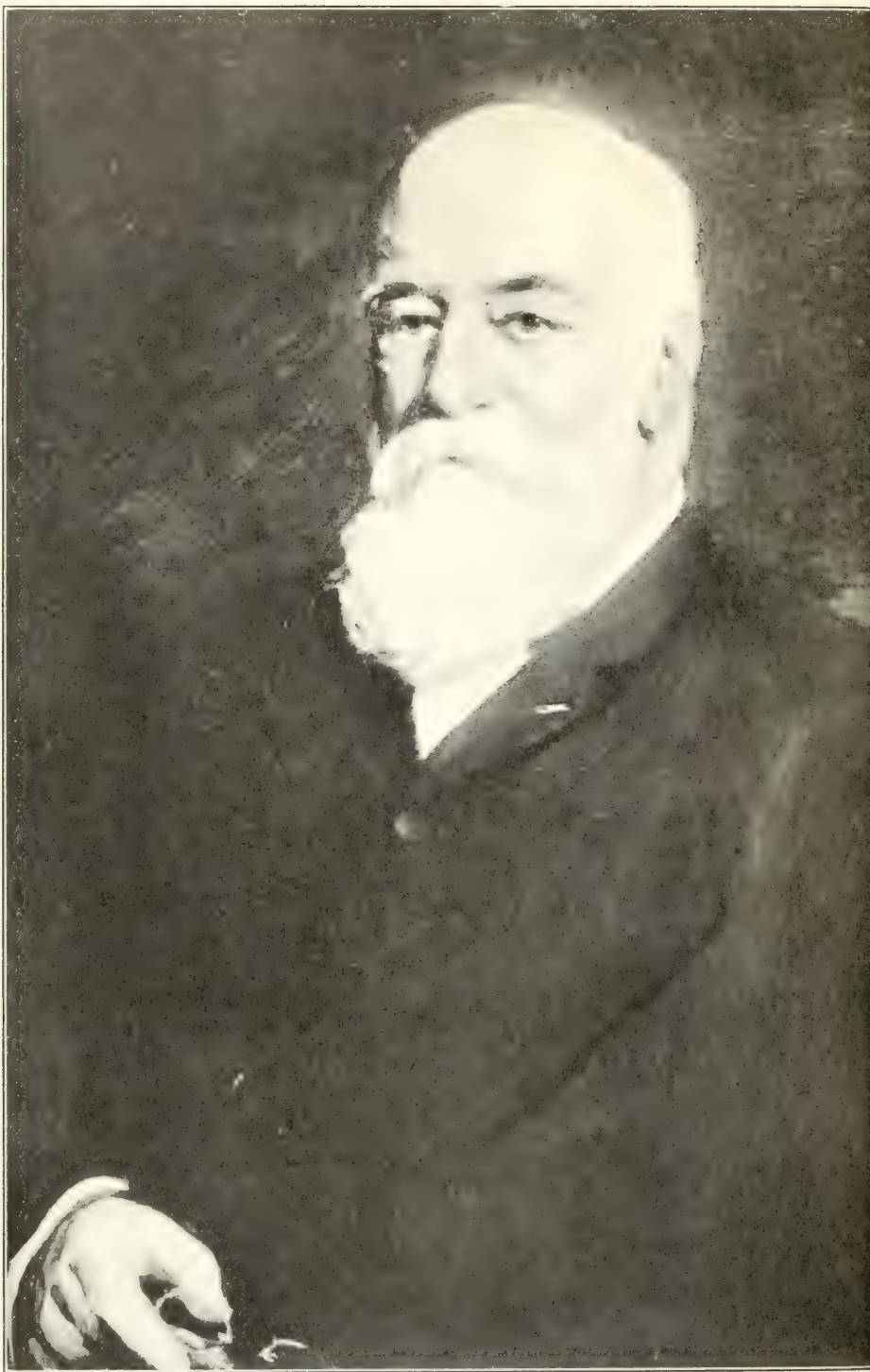
Vol. 7.

No. 2.

June, 1911



DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE
New York City



GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB

CARLYLE said, "great men taken up in any way are profitable company," and there is nothing more elevating and entertaining than the study of a life devoted to patriotic and high intellectual ideals.

Alexander Stewart Webb was born in New York City, February 15, 1835. By inheritance he represented fully the genuine spirit of independence which the American continent has been destined to create in the growth of political and social institutions since the formation of the Colonies on this continent. His grandfather, Samuel Blatchley Webb, born at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1753, joined the Revolutionary Army immediately after the battle of Lexington and became private secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington in June, 1776. He organized and commanded the Third Connecticut Infantry, and was captured in December, 1777. He was exchanged in 1780 and became brigadier-general. He died in 1807, one of the conspicuous survivors of the Revolutionary War, having been a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati and one at whose home many distinguished men met.

His son, James Watson Webb, was the father of the General. Born in 1802, he entered the United States Army in 1825, and after two years service, resigned to enter upon a conspicuous career of journalism, as editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*; his trenchant pen made him famous throughout the country. He was minister to Brazil from 1861 to 1869.

The subject of this sketch was thus descended from ancestors possessed of patriotic zeal and fame in public service, and having traits which augured well for the devotion to his country he later showed. Entering West

Point in 1851, Alexander S. Webb was graduated in a class, many of whom were destined to take prominent places in the coming struggle; among them Gen. George D. Ruggles, Gen. A. T. A. Torbet and Gen. William B. Hazen. His first detail was as an officer of Artillery in Florida, where, in the expeditions against the Seminole Indians, he had some of the most trying and dangerous experiences of his life, an account of which he has himself related in the pages of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*.

Thereafter he served in Minnesota and then became assistant professor of mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point and junior officer in Griffin's West Point Battery.

On the outbreak of the war, he was assigned to Light Battery A, Second United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. William F. Barry, and a letter written by that conspicuous officer so well describes the services of General Webb, that it is given in full, as follows:

In the first week of April, 1861, he was assigned by the War Department to duty in my Battery (A, 2d Regt. U. S. Arty.), and with it he embarked at New York for the relief of Fort Pickens, Pensacola, which at that time was closely besieged by the rebel forces under Bragg, as was Fort Sumter by those under Beauregard. The expedition, as you are aware, was successful, and this most important military and naval depot was secured to the United States. In the labors of a hurried embarkation of guns and horses, in the care and preservation of the horses, during an unusually stormy sea-voyage, and in their difficult debarkation through the surf upon the open sea-beach of Santa Rosa Island, the transport being anchored a mile from shore, he rendered me that intelligent, faithful and energetic assistance that gave promise of the still greater soldierly qualities that distinguished him later in the war.

He remained with my Battery as a lieutenant until September, 1861, rendering good service at the first battle of Bull Run, and during the annoying and hazardous outpost duty which succeeded. Having been myself appointed

in August, 1861, by Major-General McClellan to the duty of organizing and equipping the immense force of Artillery, which was deemed requisite for his Army, I selected him as my assistant, and assigned him to the duty of inspecting and instructing the volunteer batteries prior to their assignment to duty in the field with the Infantry Divisions. He entirely justified my selection, for in this laborious duty—running through a period of more than six months—he exhibited his characteristic energy, industry, and intelligence. To this he added so accurate a knowledge of the tactics, care and uses of Artillery in campaign, as well as in camps of instruction, and so thorough and judicious a manner of imparting his information to others, that I consider him the best inspector and military instructor I have ever seen.

When I took the field with the Army of the Potomac in March, 1862, he accompanied me as Inspector-General on my staff. During the siege of Yorktown—a period of thirty days—he was employed night and day and most of the time under the fire of the enemy's position guns and sharpshooters. In the duty of disembarking our heavy siege guns (100 and 200 pound Parrotts, and 13-inch sea-coast mortars), and conducting them over boggy roads to their various positions, he labored assiduously, and in the special instance of running the heavy mortars into the mouth of Wormly Creek, under a concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery, he exhibited not only energy and high intelligence, but also very great coolness and gallantry.

Throughout the remainder of McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, and especially at the battles of Hanover Court House and Gaines Mill, he rendered efficient and gallant service.

During the movement from the front of Richmond to James River—commonly called "The seven days' battle"—he was everywhere conspicuous, and with such incessant industry did he labor, that on the sixth day he fell fainting and exhausted from his horse. On the day before the battle of Malvern Hill, at the critical time when the right flank of our entire retreating column, with its long train of artillery and baggage, was exposed to the attack of the rapidly advancing enemy, he discovered and personally reconnoitred a hitherto unknown road into which the larger portion of the train was turned, thus saving it,

and leaving the main road unincumbered for the manoeuvres and concentration of our troops when attacked by the enemy a few hours afterwards.

In September, 1862, when I was assigned to other duties, he preferred to remain with the Army of the Potomac, serving successively as Inspector-General, Fifth Corps, Commander of a Brigade, and afterwards of a Division in the Second Corps. Not being an eye-witness of his services in these capacities, it is better that they should be described by those under whose immediate command they were rendered.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that in all the soldierly attributes of subordination, intelligence, energy, physical endurance, and the highest possible courage, I consider him to be without his superior among the younger officers of the Army. I also consider that both aptitude and experience fit him to command—and to command well—anything from a Regiment to a Division.

General Webb remained on duty in the City of Washington as the inspector of the artillery camp of instruction, Camp Barry, D. C., until January 18, 1863, when he rejoined the Fifth Corps as assistant inspector general, reporting to Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade.

In June, after Chancellorsville, he was given command of the Second Brigade, Second Division of Hancock's Corps, and while with this command, he gained the great distinction at Gettysburg, which it is hoped will eventually be commemorated by a statue at the stone wall where the brunt of Pickett's charge was borne and the tide of rebellion rolled back. It was for personal gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg that he was brevetted major and awarded a medal of honor.

General Meade, in giving to General Webb a replica of the gold medal presented to him by the Union League Club of Philadelphia, in November, 1866, wrote to him, as follows:

In selecting those to whom I should distribute these medals, I know no one General who has more claims than

yourself, either for 'distinguished personal gallantry on that ever memorable field,' or for the cordial, warm and generous sympathy and support so grateful for a commanding General to receive from his subordinates. Accept, therefore, the accompanying medal, not only as commemorative of the conspicuous part you bore in the Great Battle, but as an evidence on my part of reciprocation of the kindly feelings that have always characterized our intercourse both official and social.

The incident at the battle of Gettysburg of personal gallantry is described in the report of Senator Proctor, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting on the bill to place the general on the retired list of the United States Army as follows:

General Webb's conduct at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, is particularly worthy of mention. He was in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Corps, and had been with the color guard of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of whom every man was wounded or killed. General Webb left the color guard and went across the front of the companies to the right of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania all the way between the lines in order to direct the fire of the latter regiment upon a company of rebels who had rushed across the lower stone wall, led by the rebel general, Armistead. Thus General Armistead and General Webb were both between the lines, of troops and both were wounded, but by this act of gallantry General Webb kept his men up to their work until more than one half were killed or wounded. In this action he was wounded by a bullet which struck him near the groin. General Meade, in his letter presenting a medal to General Webb, mentions this act as one not surpassed by any general on the field.

The brevets which were afterwards awarded to General Webb, were as follows: As lieutenant-colonel, October 11, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristow Station, Va.; colonel, May 12, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania,

Va.; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee; major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and major-general volunteers, August 1, 1864, for gallant and distinguished conduct at the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., Bristow Station, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, Va.

During the entire war, including the time that he was incapacitated by wounds, his entire leaves of absence did not exceed two months, and the battles and actions in which he took part began in April, 1861, and continued through Petersburg in April, 1865.

After Gettysburg, he commanded the Division until April, 1864. He was badly wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and after convalescence, had court martial and recruiting duty until he rejoined the armies in the field, going back as chief of staff to Gen. George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac. After the surrender and some reconstruction duties as military governor of Virginia, he was sent to West Point and remained there as instructor in history, ethics, constitutional and international law from July, 1866, to October, 1868, when he became a candidate for the position which the first president of the college was about to surrender.

The letters which were written to his father show the enthusiasm of the soldier, coupled with the highest patriotism. A few extracts from these letters written from the field during the Peninsular Campaign, will show the spirit with which Major Webb, as assistant to the chief of Artillery, discharged his duties.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Camp Winfield Scott in front of
Yorktown, April 9, 1862.

We left Alexandria April first. General McClellan had made well his plans and we felt he was sure of success.

We had the *Commodore* for our headquarters, a fine large Fall River Line boat. On the afternoon of the 2d, (Tuesday) we reached Old Point, curious, every man of us, to see the *Merrimac*, the *Monitor*, the *Rip Raps*, and other notabilities. . . . On Wednesday we visited the *Monitor*. I never saw such a delighted party. Her tower was a mass of strength (well tested by the solid shot of the *Merrimac*); turning with greater velocity than a man can run; the perfection of mechanism. Within, roomy, well ventilated, luxurious and altogether the most wonderful monument to merit in invention I ever saw. Her guns can be pointed by steam with more precision than possibly by hand. To be appreciated she must be seen. . . . On Monday last we came up here just within the range of their heaviest rifles and here we work. Just as we heard the heaviest fire of the enemy's guns a telegram was received by General McClellan stating that McDowell (who was to land in rear of the enemy and take him in rear) was taken from him. Diverted! Pleasant by gracious!

But we have been to work, have a full knowledge of his positions, works and probably strength. Our positions for batteries are fixed, some four or five completed and armed, and by tomorrow evening our heaviest battery will also be complete. By Monday, the day after tomorrow, we may open; but I rather think not, since we await some sea-coast mortars. This siege is to be the epoch of the war, I think will decide it. We are just as certain to take Yorktown as I am to go to bed tonight.

“April 27, 1862.

We are progressing slowly and have our heaviest batteries planted and one parallel run. We are at a standstill for a few days and I believe the whole army pretty much waiting for me. I have not slept for three nights and two days, having been busy getting 13-inch sea-coast mortars up to their battery from Cheesemans Creek to Wormly Creek by water. The channel is very narrow and difficult. The first night I was too late for the tide and lay to. The next I got my two steamers and three barges on shore and had to work two hours under the fire of the enemy to get them off. I finished last night and now the 200 pdr. Parrott and the ten 13-inch are in the Creek.

On that day, the report of the chief of artillery to the assistant adjutant-general, contained the following:

“April 27, 1862.

BRIG.-GEN. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

General:

I have to report that the two hundred pdr. and remaining 13-inch sea-coast mortars were successfully brought into Wormly Creek just at daylight this morning.

Great credit is due Major Webb, my assistant, for this work.

It was by his energy, perseverance and coolness during the large portion of forty-eight hours almost continuous labour (for nearly two hours of which he was under the enemy's fire of shot and shell) that the great difficulties attending the movement of this exceedingly heavy material were overcome. . . .

(Signed) WILLIAM F. BARRY, Brig.-Gen.,
Chief of Artillery.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
Yorktown, May 4.

Yorktown is evacuated. This morning at four o'clock the last Secesh left. They have left the best batteries I ever saw; with 10,000 men to man them and have run away. Their works are splendidly built, with strong profile and as capable of resisting attack as they could be made with earth and sand bags. Men ordered out of such works will be whipped anywhere; and from the deserters' stories the men are demoralized by this move of Jeff Davis. They left all the works full of shell well buried with explosive fuses and by this means have killed eleven of our men. They are sneaking, mean, cowardly varlets and before tomorrow night we will make them feel the resentment this course will call up. I have been over all their works and have had the pleasure of reviewing the effect of my own firing from Battery No. 1 with 100 pounders. The deserters say that these had a terrible effect upon them. We take today from them 71 heavy pieces of artillery together with ammunition and equipments complete. They left in a hurry I assure you. We started at nine o'clock this morning 9,000 cavalry and four horse artillery batteries.

At 12 three Corps d'armée Keyes, Heintzelman and Sumner. The Cavalry caught up at 12 o'clock and have had a brisk skirmish already. We will follow at daylight and oh! for a general engagement tomorrow. I myself have stood their fire pretty often and have had a ladder cut from under me by them, but I find that with coolness and go aheadativeness a man can get through. Thank God I have I now know shown a little of your own spirit and I have General McClellan and all on my side now. The general told me the other day that if he only had a good saw he would cut me in two and use both halves. Considering that he has only heard of me by what I have done here I feel it is not from any mere buncomb but from what he knows.

Let those who will, howl; General McClellan has been victorious, not cheated but victorious. This army loves him and we will together work out his problems. We are satisfied with his solutions.

GEN. HD. QUARTERS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY
OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near New Bridge,
June 9, 1862.

We are halted here for a season with our left wing over the Chickahominy and within five and seven miles of Richmond and our right on this bank within five miles and four and one half of that city. We have had rain incessantly. I think that many generals with so many obstacles before them would have been rather disgusted if not disheartened, but our little Mac is full of resource and only brightens as obstacles increase. We are bound to get to Richmond and in Richmond they know it.

The idea of personal superiority has vanished. They have found that one Yankee whips two Southerners. Our men, having proved it on three well fought fields since we left Washington and in six or eight skirmishes besides, need nothing more to animate them. They will not fall back and do not expect victory without patience. Could you have seen the dead piled up as I have you would believe that Yankees will fight. The first complaint of the N. C. prisoners of Hanover was "They told us the Yankees

wouldn't fight." When three little regiments fought their five or six for three hours they were disheartened.

Since Yorktown I have been in three skirmishes and one battle. Once I had the pleasure of plaguing the enemy with a little cavalry and horse artillery. That was (2) two days before Hanover. I was ordered out to Hanover on the strength of this and had a good chance there. Now for the last fight in front of Richmond. I do hope it will be soon.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862.

My little general has said that I have done my duty and I am recommended for a brevet long ago. I have certainly done better since. I cannot tell what I will get but judge that it will end in smoke. I have no friends at court; and can truly say I have asked for nothing.

At Porters battle I was the first to rally the stragglers and fired the first shots over the heads of our retreating men. The reporter of the *World* and the French Princes were the only ones to give me credit for it. But now I assure you that I have settled down to doing my duty, without any expectations of advancement until everything shall have been cooled down. Then I shall look for something solid. General McClellan says that I shall be put in the Artillery again. This is all I ask; I certainly cannot stay out of it. It is my calling.

Here we are in a strong comfortable position. We have rested, have a good army of veterans in good spirits. All have had their two, three, four or seven hard battles. What shall we do next? None can say. My chief has been ordered off to Washington for duties there. Pro tem I am acting and doing all I can to restore our batteries. I find it hard to reconcile all to changes deemed necessary and feel it to be a thankless task.

We have been through a great deal, have seen as hard fought fields as your imagination can depict, and I think each man is proud of having belonged to the Army of the Potomac. General McClellan stands higher this moment than he ever did before. Give him all credit and damn the authorities who withheld reinforcements after first deserting him in the midst of his operations. Had McDowell

been allowed to go down to the Severn as ordered Yorktown would not have been evacuated and Richmond would have been ours one month since. Father, it has been terrible to watch the fear of our little general the politicians have had. In sacrificing one man they nearly sacrificed 75,000.

Harrison's Landing, August 14, 1862.

How many bright hopes disappointed and, Father, all done by the fools in Washington. Long before you get this you will have understood how hard it has been for me to write to you. For more than two months we have felt, that as an Army, we were doomed, that as a general G. B. McC. must be "subalternized" (as the Prince de Joinville told me seven weeks since); that it was determined in Washington that none but fools should rise. And they have done it, have done it to perfection, have sacrificed the interest of the country, the cause of the Union in order that they might prevent the people's idolizing G. B. McC. This is the plain, unvarnished truth I verily believe. I have one hope left; when that ass Pope shall have lost his Army, and when Washington shall be again menaced (say in six days from this time) then and only then they will find out that our little general is not in his right place and they will call loudly for aid.

We have a splendid army, a capable leader. We are well equipped. And yet we were overwhelmed. I have seen our men too often under fire to allow of any of this talk about superiority 3 to 1, or, 5 to 1, or, 1 to 3, or, 1 to 5. Father, both fight and well, but when we have anything like their numbers God gives us the victory.

Why then with our hosts in the North are we always outnumbered? Why were we overwhelmed in the Battle of Chickahominy, our right crushed by 60,000 to 28,000? It was because the fools and madmen and inefficients in Washington "willed" it. Prepared for it. You will have the whole of it in print one of these days, very soon perhaps. Now our little prophecy. If Pope is as badly whipped as I think he is the enemy will soon menace Washington whilst a large force will enter Maryland. The North will then rise to protect their homes.

We had an exciting time at Yorktown and a little disappointment. Along the Chickahominy and at Hanover

and on the retreat to James River hard fighting. We have suffered much and gained absolutely nothing. To tell you of it all is impossible. How much I wish I could have a good talk with you. For my own part I gained the recommendation for two brevets, Maj. and Lt.-Col. and I have just accepted the offer of Inspector General of Fitz John Porter's Corps with the rank of Lt.-Col. from the President. I do not care for anything not permanent but I look now to getting one of the Inspector Gen'ships in the Regulars.

I have had a good many opportunities given me by General McClellan and other generals and I know they are satisfied. As for being under fire, you would find it hard to find many who have not in this army. Some have not, but they are the exceptions, and belong to the sort of inanimate staff officers.

Space will not permit going into the details and confidences continued throughout the subsequent campaigns in his letters to his father, but they all display the steady devotion to duty and the active energy to serve his leaders. It was a source of anxiety to him that political appointments so frequently threw the West Point officers out of recognition.

The fact that, after he was in temporary command of the Division to which his Brigade belonged after Gettysburg, from August 16 to September 5, 1863, and had been commander from October 6, 1863, to April 5, 1864, and then through the Wilderness Campaign until incapacitated at Spottsylvania, and was again assigned to a Brigade under consolidation, was cause of natural disappointment. His record was of the best, but not only were good soldiers subjected to disappointment, but the actual recruiting of the army thoroughly disheartened the men at the front. There was, however, no lack of steadfastness on the part of Webb and he ultimately received the deserved commissions and agreeable assignments to duty. He served as acting inspecting general on the Division of the Atlantic from July, 1865, to February, 1866, and his stay at West Point was over two

years. His full and honorable discharge was granted on the 31st of December, 1870.

In 1869, General Webb acted as grand marshal at the inauguration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and he also acted as marshal at the funeral of Admiral David G. Farragut.

During fifteen years of service as a soldier, in a career covering the most active and tragic events of his country, he achieved distinction equal to almost any that a patriotic American could desire.

In personal appearance at that time, he differed greatly from the portly gentleman whom we later knew. As he strode up and along the platform of the College Chapel, on the occasion of his first appearance, eager eyes devoured the man who was to take the place of the tall, gray-haired, stern, old President, Horace Webster, who had presided over the College since its creation as a free academy. At that time General Webb was slight, had a bronzed, swarthy complexion, very dark hair and beard, handsomely moulded head, carried erect upon a compact but nervous and active frame.

While apparently trying to be at ease, he endeavored to give the impression that he was entering upon his task with energy and great confidence, and his statement to the young men came as a little surprise, when he said that he was accustomed to command much larger bodies, for the idea of the students had hardly been in the subordination to command which the President's military language suggested. Nevertheless, the students quickly found in him a most sympathetic preceptor, and throughout his presidency, there never was a time when he was not a worthy model of noble sentiments, a teacher of truth and honor, and a stimulator of work of the most self-sacrificing character.

As might have been expected, the board of trustees started a series of proposed changes that were more senti-

mental than wise, and some of the instructing force were like to be thrown in a panic. Changes were made, but gradually, and confidence soon restored. The German language, which had been comparatively subordinated to the study of French and Spanish, perhaps through the dominating influence of that great teacher, the vice-president, Jean Roemer, was put upon an equal footing with the other modern languages.

The overflow of students, which clogged the College, through the admission of many who were not fit to continue, was relieved by the institution of the system of probation, whereby the work of the first eight weeks became the test for those who could not be permitted to continue.

Under his management, the schedule of studies in the Classical Department was enlarged and the classical and scientific courses markedly separated. In 1873 the Commercial Course was added to the College, although not favored by General Webb, but he did found a course in Manual Instruction which gradually grew, and in 1881, the Mechanical Course was incorporated in the College schedule.

In the gradual development of the high schools of the City, a plan of attack upon the College was suspected by its president, and he, to head off what appeared to threaten the extinguishment of the supply of students, established the College High School by the subdivision of the entrance classes and an extension of their course, so as to bring the work in harmony with that of the high schools and prevent an hiatus.

During the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, when the earnest and successful efforts of the friends of the College, led by its Alumni Association, were made, to procure the legislation for a new site, there was no one who gave more continuous and intelligent application to the accomplishment of the work than the president of the College, never thwarting but always aiding that movement, and when finally in 1898 the supplementary act had to be passed to provide

the additional sum of \$200,000, General Webb's personal aid on the floor of the Senate was instrumental in having the bill taken up out of its course on the last day of the session, thus insuring its successful passage.

It was an exciting moment, when, in the hurry and struggle and bustle of the last hours of the Legislature, Mr. Ellsworth, the leader of the Senate, taking the distinguished president of the College on the floor of the Senate, and introducing him as the hero of Gettysburg, asked unanimous consent to pass out of its order the bill which had come from the Assembly after over a week's careful watching and urging, and in a few minutes the work of its adoption was done.*

*From an address in the Great Hall on General Webb Day by Mr. Lydecker. (Ed.)

The opposition of General Webb to the extension of elective courses in the College is well shown in the following paragraph contributed by him in the course of the discussion of the trustees.

One can not conceive how the plan proposed could tend to produce harmony amid all these conflicting interests. We sincerely deplore that we must differ conscientiously from high authorities in matters which refer to the policy to be adopted by our institutions of higher education, but, at this time, it is especially necessary to be plain spoken against invasions of the present college course as arranged by the best minds of the country, and to express determined hostility to the abuse of the elective system, leading as it does to these discussions, when this system is applied to students not of the university grade.

The aim of General Webb was always to keep the College within the limits of the supposed wishes of the people who had voted to create it, and for whom it was sustained, and to respect the trust unselfishly.

After resigning from the presidency, General Webb enjoyed the retirement of his home in the suburbs of the City, participating in various public functions and devoted to the work of the Military Service Institution on Gover-

nor's Island. He was honored by election of the officers of the Army to presidency of that body, the ballots being cast by written vote sent from every quarter of the globe where the Army goes, and he occupied that office at the time of his death.

Among his cherished purposes was the extension of learning regarding the nature and use of the military aspects of our country throughout universities and institutions of learning.

He was honored in various ways by the College which he had left.

In February 1904, a beautiful portrait in oil was presented to the College by the Alumni Association of the College and accepted by the trustees. In presenting the portrait the speaker said, in the course of the address:

The graduates and students of the College who have been elevated by the character beaming from the countenance of our former President Webb are numbered by thousands. He has been identified with a great growth of the College. To June, 1869, the graduates numbered 347, from 1870 to 1902, 1783.

During this latter period the high ideals of the founders were maintained, and the College grew in size and usefulness until the new site and new buildings were shown to be necessary, and were practically secured.

The resolutions of this body on the retirement of General Webb well express our thoughts.

During the long administration of President Webb the College has prospered to a remarkable degree: the students have multiplied in number; the curriculum has been greatly extended and brought up to the best educational standards of the times; harmony has prevailed among the faculty; the rigorous requirements of study and proficiency, which have been characteristic of our institution from its foundation, have been in no degree abated, and while order and discipline have been strictly maintained, General Webb, by his firm yet tactful and generous treatment of the students, has greatly endeared himself to the body of the Alumni, who will follow him with affectionate interest during the remainder of his days, and who hope and trust that he

may be spared many years to enjoy the rest which he so richly deserves.

and Mr. James Byrne, for the trustees, responded in part, as follows:

When the halls of our new buildings shall be old great deeds and great periods of our country's history will be recalled by the name beneath the portrait of General and President Webb, "Here," some undergraduate, in those distant days, will say, pausing before the picture, "was a man by ancestry and education a soldier." Launched when a youth of twenty-five into a great and glorious war, laden in the next few years with the responsibilities and crowned with the laurels that in all but such extraordinary times are the burdens and honors that mark the close of a long life—chief of staff to General McClellan at the age of twenty-six brevetted Major for gallant service at Gettysburg, given a medal for personal bravery at Gettysburg by General Meade, who declared that the act it commemorated was not surpassed by that of any general in the field; brevetted Colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania, brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry in the campaign ending in the surrender of General Lee, brevetted Major-General for gallant and meritorious service—all this before he was thirty. And this hero, with such a life of action, adventure and glory behind him, still in the flush of youth, thought it not unworthy of him and that past to give his future to what was still in substance, if not in name, the Free Academy of the City of New York.

To those of us who are passing from middle life, it may seem that no lesson is needed to teach any one the dignity of such a post as president of this College. But to the young, in whose veins the blood still runs hot, the portrait of this man on whom, notwithstanding the fiery life of his youth, thirty-three years of work, in this great public school never seemed flat or unprofitable, will be a perpetual reminder of the nobility of the teacher's work.

"Life may be given in many ways
And loyalty to truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field."

It will shatter the school boy's ideal of the soldier of fortune wandering from land to land in search of strife, and will replace it with the ideal of the soldier who fights when duty commands it, and, when the battle is over, finds in peace his fit task to perform.

The sturdy frame of General Webb, weakened in part by wounds which he had received, began to give evidence of his illness, about a year before his death. He had several severe attacks from which he rallied, returning to his accustomed places at Governor's Island and elsewhere, where he was always affectionately greeted.

His death occurred on the 12th of February, 1911, four days before completing his seventy-sixth year, and after an impressive funeral service at the Church of the Incarnation in New York City, the body was borne to the cemetery at West Point, the officers at that post and the corps of cadets rendering the fullest military honors to the great soldier.

The following language taken from the resolutions of the Military Service Institution may well close this sketch:

His intrepid and conspicuous gallantry as a commander on many a hard-fought field of the Civil War, his unswerving loyalty and patriotism during the darkest hours of the Republic, his steadfast and untiring devotion to duty in the highest sense as a soldier and citizen, ceasing only with his death, and in the never-failing dignity, broad charity, and unsullied purity of a long life General Webb will stand as a shining example of all that is highest and best in American manhood for the emulation of succeeding generations.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, '71.



GENERAL HENRY E. TREMAIN.

GENERAL HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN

GENERAL TREMAIN, who died at his residence in New York City, December 9, 1910, was one of the most prominent, influential and beloved of our Alumni. He was three times elected vice-president of the Alumni Association (1865-67) and four times president (1870-73). Moreover, he was prominent in every movement which aimed at increasing the efficiency and the prestige of the College.

His regard for his Alma Mater is well illustrated by two facts. Three years ago he gave five thousand dollars for the establishment of the "General Tremain History Prize." This sum yields one hundred and fifty dollars for a first prize and fifty dollars for a second, the largest amounts offered for any competition in the institution. The subject of the essays, "The Causes, Conduct and Conclusions of the Great Civil War in the United States," illustrates General Tremain's intense feelings upon this subject and his conviction that what had been so fiercely fought for should not be lost by negligence.

The other fact is revealed by General Tremain's will. He leaves to the Students' Aid Fund at least five thousand dollars, but under certain contingencies a much larger sum will be realized.

For the details of his biography we quote the "Report" of the MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES:

General Tremain was born in this city November 14, 1840. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1860, and was engaged in the study of law in Columbia Law School, but when President Lincoln, in April, 1861, issued his first call for troops immediately

following the fall of Fort Sumter, he abandoned his studies and enlisted as a private soldier in Company "C," Seventh New York State Militia. From that date until the final suppression of the rebellion he was continuously in the service, and he participated in many of the most important battles of the war, in all of which he displayed marked courage and ability.

The following is the official record of his long and varied service, in which he not only won the commendation of his superior officers, but the "Medal of Honor" for distinguished conduct at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.

First Lieutenant, Company "E," 73rd New York Infantry "Fourth Excelsior Regiment," August 14, 1861; Captain, Company "G," November 1, 1862; vacated commission, May 7, 1863.

Major, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, April 25, 1863; honorably mustered out, April 20, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services."

Brevet Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, June 12, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, November 30, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services."

Defenses of Washington, D. C., Siege of Yorktown, Battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and Peninsula, and Pope's Campaign; Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. Prisoner, August 29, 1862, at Bull Run (2d), Va. Confined in Libby Prison and paroled, September, 1862. Fredericksburg Campaign; Assistant Inspector-General, Second Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, Chancellorsville Campaign; Senior Aide-de-Camp, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. Aide-de-Camp, on the Staff of General Sickles; Gettysburg Campaign; Senior Aide-de-Camp, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, Chattanooga Campaign; Aide-de-Camp, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland; special duty at Vicksburg, Miss., Arkansas, Louisiana and New York. Richmond Campaign; Aide-de-Camp, Third Division, Second Corps and Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Sheridan's March into North Carolina. Headquarters Department of Carolinas, these latter under the command of General Sickles. His term of service

embraced the entire period from April, 1861, to the summer of 1866. He was a favorite staff officer of Generals Hooker and Crook.

The "Medal of Honor" was awarded him for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Resaca, Ga., where he volunteered to lead an assaulting column of Butterfield's Division of Hooker's Corps which captured a redoubt covering General Joe Johnson's line of retreat.

General Sickles pays this tribute to his chief aide-de-camp in the great war:

"General Tremain was a man of varied accomplishments and distinguished in civil and military life. He was an able lawyer and he was a prolific writer on matters of public policy. As a staff officer he had few equals and no superior in the Army. He was alert, vigilant, untiring, and intrepid under fire. In every relation of life he was loyal, steadfast and lovable—winning the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He left an ample fortune earned through a large and lucrative practice in the United States courts."

At the close of the war General Tremain return to his studies in Columbia Law School and graduated in 1867. He at once began the practice of his profession and brought to it the same thoroughness and sound judgment that had characterized him as a soldier; and from 1873 to 1877 he was first assistant United States attorney for this district.

He was colonel of the veterans of the Seventh Regiment National Guard from 1887 to 1889, president of the Third Corps Union, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1902.

He was one of the founders of the Republican Club of New York and was twice its president, in 1901 and 1906; and notwithstanding his arduous professional and other duties, he found time to connect himself with the Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Authors' Society.

He was the author of many books and papers, among them the "Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry," "Two Days of the War," "Sectionalism Unmasked" and "Fifty Papers," published in four volumes.

He wrote with force and facility; and notwithstanding his failing health, never lost interest in the welfare of the country in whose defense he had given so many years of his young life.

General Tremain was a gallant soldier, an able and successful lawyer, a writer of more than ordinary ability, and in all things an honest, manly and true-hearted gentleman.

Note.—A few facts may be added—In 1869 General Tremain married Miss Sarah Goodrich, who survives him. They had no children. In the same year as his marriage, he formed a partnership with Col. Mason W. Tyler in the firm of Tremain & Tyler, which continued over twenty-five years. He was one of the founders and editors of the *Daily Law Journal*, one of the founders of the G. A. R. in New York, and probably more largely instrumental than any other one man in promoting the present building of the Republican Club.

A classmate, Henry Kirke White, writes as follows:

I have been asked to give a few personal reminiscences of my late classmate. When I entered the introductory class in 1855 he and I were in the same section and remained in the same section during the first year. I soon noticed that in many respects he was unique and gave promise of being a stronger man than most of the others of the class. While he did not strive for high standing in marks, he showed in various ways the effects of much outside reading and of considerable thought. I did not know until later in our course that he had determined from the outset not to care much for high standing in class, but to devote himself especially to those studies which he thought would be useful to him in after life as a lawyer and literary man.

A few weeks after we entered college, he asked me to join the Cooper Debating Society. This little organization was composed almost exclusively of graduates of Scott's School on 20th Street, and most, if not all of the members, were of well to do and prominent families. I was reluctant to join as I knew that the social position of most of the members was different from mine, but his urgency overcame my objections and I joined and was a regular attendant for several months. But after I joined the Clonian Society of the college, my interest in the Cooper Debating Society was less. In this Society Tremain almost always took part in the debates, and evidenced preparation even though he had not been regularly assigned to the debate. He also read essays and declaimed after the fashion of members of societies of this kind.

In the vacation of 1856, Tremain made up the Latin course of the first year and transferred from the modern language section to the classical section of the class, so that

I did not come in contact with him much in the college until our senior year. In this year we recited as one class in everything except languages.

I remember that his chapel orations were superior to the general run of such productions, especially in oratory. During our senior year we were thrown together more, and it was in that year, as I remember, that he told me that he had not tried in anything except the History and Belles Lettres departments to get more than an average standing. He said that he felt that much of the minutiae of classical teaching and of the mathematical course was of very little use for a man in after life, and that his aim was to become a scholarly and literary lawyer.

After we graduated, we were both teachers in Mr. Anthon's private school, and after the close of our teaching hours, we attended the Columbia College Law School together, sitting side by side. In front of us sat Carrington and Styles, two graduates of Yale. Both were men of high intellectual attainments and earnest, active men.

During the fall of 1860 and the succeeding months, of course, much thought was given to the election of Lincoln and the possibility of secession and war.

If I remember correctly, up to this time Tremain had been a Democrat, but in our debates, either formally in the law school or in the side discussions, he stood out very strongly for the Union and against secession. Carrington, one of the above Yale men, was clearly outspoken for the Union, but his companion, Styles, was imbued strongly with Southern sentiments. He said that, although there was no legal right of secession, and that, even if there were, the election of Lincoln was not a plausible reason for secession, yet he announced his determination to follow the fortunes of Virginia, of which state he claimed to be a resident, although for many years his parents had lived in Connecticut. He was the last man to be released and take the oath of allegiance. Carrington was killed at Olustee, Fla.

I remember vividly some of the debates between us four.

Although I knew Tremain's feelings and sentiments, it was a surprise to me, when, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he told me he had joined the Seventh Regiment and was going to march with it to Washington. I think that without announcing his intentions, from the

first he had resolved that if the war did break out, he would at once join the Union forces.

I remember well seeing him in the last platoons of the Seventh as it marched out, and when it came back a few weeks later, I greeted him vigorously as the regiment marched to its armory up Broadway. As is well known, he very soon commenced plans for going out as a commissioned officer, and his army record can be better stated from other sources than I can state it. Few rose from the ranks to have the right to wear the brigadier-general's star.

I noticed that while he was still preparing to go back to the field, he was pursuing his law studies vigorously. He and I visited General Sickles' camp on Staten Island before he had arranged to go out with that brigade, and we talked over some of the lessons which I had learned under Professor Dwight while he was absent at the front.

I visited him in camp at Washington in September, 1861, and I remember his laughing bravado as he ran the chance of arrest in order to accompany me from camp back to the city. During the war he had one or more leaves of absence. On these occasions and once after he was released from prison, after his capture by the Southern forces, we met socially in New York, and even then he was pursuing his law studies. I noticed with pleasure that on these occasions he wore no insignia of his army connection. He did not seem to exploit himself in the eyes of the public by wearing his uniform as many officers did who were home on leave.

While I did not always agree with Tremain in some of his views, in the main I thought they were correct and recognized, in spite of our differences, his earnestness and sincerity, and wondered at the strength of mind and purpose which would enable him with all the distractions of military services, to keep at work at his profession.

My change of residence from New York to St. Joseph in 1865 prevented me from keeping up his intimate acquaintance as I should have been very glad to have done if I had remained a citizen of New York. I saw him infrequently after I moved here. The last time that I saw him was in 1880, when he was confined to his house.

We have not exchanged many letters, but all that I have received from him showed evidence of his manly character and his kindly remembrance of past days. Only

a few months before he died, he sent me a presentation copy of his essays which I prize.

It is for others who were more intimate with him in his later years to give a correct idea of his character and work. I can but believe that he has done much to add lustre to the names which deserve to be mentioned as prominent among the graduates of our College.

I have not read all of the essays contained in the copy of Tremain's publications which I spoke of above. I notice a marked change and growth of maturity in the style, comparing some of the earlier essays written just after the Civil War closed and those of earlier life. In fact, in one of his letters to me he spoke of desiring at one time to polish up some of his earlier efforts, but I presume he never did. As is well known, in his political views he was quite radical and was unable to influence the policies of the party as he would have liked to have done, although in his speeches and essays on these subjects, he showed his vigor and earnestness. Possibly because I have lived in a partially southern community, I have learned to believe that many of his views were impracticable and not for the general good, although I have never doubted his sincerity.

I ought not to close these few rambling and interrupted lines without a more distinct tribute to his genial manliness. I always have felt grateful to him for his protection, as I may call it, of myself in the companionship of the boys of the Cooper Debating Society, to which he introduced me. I felt then, and, as I look back upon matters now, I owe it probably to him that I always, with one or two exceptions, received very courteous treatment from the members of that body.

As indicated, he was very positive in his opinions, but I never felt that he was offensive in stating his positions and arguing for their correctness. I do not remember of ever, seeing anything of personality evinced by him in his debates. He could be very indignant; I remember one occasion where some personal attack had been made upon him, he responded manfully, defending not so much himself as he did the integrity of his motives and actions.

No one of my classmates was more closely brought to my acquaintance after graduation than he was. Although I felt very well acquainted with him at the time of graduating, I learned to respect his manliness, straightfor-

wardness, earnestness and modesty more during the years of the Civil War than I did before.

Another classmate, Mr. George Weightman, also contributes his reminiscences:

General Tremain when a classmate, 1855-1860, was always popular and respected by us all. My knowledge of him was somewhat restricted in later years as I was actively and closely engaged in business during the Civil War and after. One thing I will write concerning him, he always loved the Free Academy and spoke of his diploma being from the institution as then designated. He was pleased that his father sent him there as he liked his classmates who represented "all sorts and conditions of men" and his association with them made a deep and lasting impression.

He always attended any reunion of the class and I can say for myself and for others we were glad to meet him. It was my good fortune to see him more frequently the last three years of his life. When I heard he was ill and unable to join in the activities of life I called and told him about his classmates, what they were doing and where they were. He realized his own physical condition and a year before his death, when those who were active in the affairs of the class commenced to talk of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of graduation he said to me, "I want to ask a favor of you when that dinner is held. I want you to come for me and escort me to the dinner. I have not attended any function of that nature for over three years, but I am going to that class dinner if I am able and there is nothing but my regard for the class that would tempt me to go." I replied that I would come and be glad to be of any service to him.

Every time I called he asked me when the dinner would be held. It was delayed from time to time, but it was decided to have it November 19, 1910. I called for him at 37 Madison Avenue, took him to the Hotel Astor where he met ten of the then sixteen living members of the class.* I sat next to him. He enjoyed the dinner. He addressed his classmates when called upon. I went to him several times and asked him if he wished to go home

*To each he presented a copy of his *Sheridan's Rule*, with his autograph.

and he replied "No—I love to be here and talk to the boys." He at last asked me to take him home, which I did, and he told me he was suffering from his physical trouble and feared it had been too much for him. His prophecy was correct for he was ill the following day and lived only twenty days, as he died December 9, 1910. I know he was glad he went to the dinner and it turned out to be the last outing of his life.

In my conversations with him when calling he frequently referred to the prize he had offered the college for the best essay on the "Causes, Conduct and Conclusions of the Civil War"—the three K's as he called them. He said he feared that the present generation did not realize how important it was that the Union was preserved and he was desirous of keeping the subject alive—hence the prize to place it before the young men of the present day. Frankly my own views coincided with his, as I had occasion to write him before he brought up the subject to me. He said the South politically is stronger in the Union today without slavery than with it, for *in* slavery a slave only counted three fifths of a man while now they count as *whole* men and the South gets representation in Congress and Electoral College "for them, but they are not allowed to vote." He then said, "This is another reason why I offered the prize." I am told his will mentioned the prize so as to secure it beyond question for the future. He told me President Finley called on him in relation to it and he furnished sufficient money to make it perpetual.

I mention this to show the kind of man he was. We were all proud of him and his record; and the College of the City of New York certainly ought to be proud that, when it was the Free Academy, it turned out a man who made a lasting impression in his day and generation.

UP GREEK HILLS AND DOWN AGAIN*

No better place could be selected for a study of Greek life than a seat before a café in a little town. To procure refreshments, you bang with your cane on the iron table. From the open shop comes the cry *ἀμέσως*, and soon a waiter appears, aged anywhere from six to sixty; he is always collarless and frequently coatless. Perhaps you desire a native delicacy, *loukoumi*, a small piece of candy about an inch square, served with a large goblet of water. For all this you pay one or two cents in accordance with the pretensions of the *καφενεῖον*. You are more likely to order the most popular beverage of the Greeks, coffee, prepared in the Turkish manner with varying degrees of sweetness. *δός μου ἓνα καφέ μέτριο*, you tell the waiter. *ἓνα μέτριο*, he shouts to a man in the café, who prepares the coffee separately for each customer, in a little receptacle held over a charcoal fire. *Masticha*, a kind of liquor, or “*koniak*” may be readily obtained, but two cents worth is the usual quantity, and a large glass of water is included in the price. If you protest,—*νερό δὲν εἶνε κρύο*—the water is not cold—the waiter will seize your glass and run to the town spring or fountain to fill it with cold water. There he drives away the donkeys, shoves the women and girls to one side, and fulfills his mission in spite of the indignant protests of the women and the persistent efforts of the donkeys to drink out of your glass.

Some one seated before the café is pretty sure to be smoking a *nargile*, or water-pipe. Behind you several Greeks are working themselves into a frenzy; they cry, gesticulate, pound on the table; they are talking politics.

*Read before the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, January 31, 1910.

Attracted by a jingling of bells, you turn your head and observe several donkeys, upon each of which a woman or a girl is sitting sideways and beating a tattoo on the animal's stomach with her heels, while she knits or spins. Even the men rarely sit astride. Mules, large and strong, also come down the steep street, carrying on their backs heavy loads of lumber or brush, often, too, kegs to be filled with water. Pack animals are used everywhere in Greece, for the roads are few and confined to the regions visited by tourists. The countryman must get along as best he can over rough mule-tracks.

Fortunate the traveler who can read the mule's mind, as he passes over these rough paths, and keep in harmony with his movements. Otherwise he may find himself sitting upon the ledge from which the mule has just jumped, or preceding the animal, by passing over its head and down the stony track, until a boulder stops his unseemly flight.

As you sit before the café, boys will come to shine your shoes, to sell you lottery tickets, or simply to look at you. The newsboy offers his *ἐφημερίδας*, and on your failing to buy, grins at you, and nudging his neighbor, whispers *ξένος*, foreigner. A child or an old lady appears, carrying four or five chickens tied together at the feet, while they let out a discordant cackle and struggle to raise their heads. The proprietor, if he is a little more up-to-date than his rivals, will start a gramophone, which his son has brought from America. "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" floats upon the breeze, and the rustics gather, thinking that they are hearing the American national anthem. Down the street there is more dust than usual. A man is kicking a mule, and the mule is kicking back, though with less accurate aim, yet not in anger, but to show he understands that he has done something wrong. Animals are treated with such brutality in Greece that even a dog hit with a stick, savage as he may be, goes off unresentful. He has been beaten so fre-

quently that he merely interprets the blows to mean that his society is not desired. Hitting a child over the head is a proper method of correction, and wife-beating is not unknown. One never sees a fistic encounter in Greece. When in anger, two Greeks will gesticulate, shout, then begin to pull each other around. If one falls, the other will kneel on him, while the vanquished lets out a series of howls. The villagers pull the combatants apart, all talk at once, and gradually the excitement subsides.

I witnessed an amazing example of attempted cruelty to animals on my trip through the Langada Pass. I had brought lunch with me and the horse-boy, really a man, knocked on the door of a dilapidated building. An old fellow poked out a bald head, eyed me and the mule suspiciously, and having satisfied himself that neither meant harm, admitted me to the dingy interior. The bare earth was the only floor and huge casks filled most of the space. With an air of extreme deference, the man propped a three-legged table against the wall, spread a gingham cloth, and I prepared to feast on my usual diet in Greece, eggs, bread and tomatoes, eaten for variety now in one order, now in another. The fellow disappeared for a moment, but returned, carrying half a loaf of bread in one hand and a clean plate in the other. He placed the plate on the table, and the bread on the plate, and smiled with satisfaction. I wondered how he would have served soup. Wearied with his efforts as host, he sat down on a box, picked up his heavy cane, and looked as if he anticipated the approach of a Turkish army. Presently a rooster strutted in, looked at me, first with one eye, then with the other, spread his wings and jumped on the table. Balancing his cane aloft for a moment, the old man brought it down with a terrific blow, just missing my head, filling my eye with cheese, and robbing the bird of most of its fair plumage. The cock escaped through a window and his protests could be heard far down the road. The noise

had attracted a dog, who appeared at the door, and stood there wagging his tail. Here was another possible tragedy. Summoning all his strength, while his bald head grew redder each moment, the old villain aimed at the dog a blow that would have imbedded him in the earth. But the wise dog knew his master's gentle ways. When the blow fell, there was no dog—only flying dirt and low mutterings, and I got most of the dirt. Instinctively I felt that the old man had a right to a third strike. Was I or the mule-driver to be the victim? Just then a cat appeared, rubbed its back against the door-jamb, and sitting down, began to wash its face. It seemed to be preparing itself for burial. The old man looked at me, then at the cat. He was such a poor shot that I thought it safer to attract his aim to me, but in vain. The cat's ear received the blow, and the poor creature, springing over my head, landed on a wine cask far out of reach. I suppose it had lost two or three of its lives in that way. Before I left, I gave my protector a drachma for his kind service and courteous attention.

Speaking of death, I may call your attention to the fact that in a Greek funeral procession, the coffin is almost invariably carried open through the streets, and not on the shoulders, but low enough for the corpse to be seen plainly. A man holding the coffin lid up in front of him usually heads the procession and a singer, hired to chant a dirge, leads the mourners.

In Athens the traveler sees Greek life as it has been modified by French influences. After he has spent a busy day in visiting museums and ruins, he may sit down in the evening in the Place de la Constitution and think that he is in Paris. The square is full of tables belonging to the numerous cafés near-by and at each are chatting groups of men, women and children. They stop their conversation to eat spoonfuls of pagota or granita, or to sip Turkish coffee from diminutive cups. At one table is a Greek cavalry officer, with his gray trousers, high boots and

white coat; at another is a Greek peasant wearing a fustanella or fluted skirt. Few of the women are beautiful, few of the men distinguished. But further observation is cut short by the turning out of the lights and the flashing upon the screen of moving pictures, representing the riding of wild horses by American cowboys under the direction of Buffalo Bill.

Having presented some of the general features of Greek life, I ask you now to accompany me on my journey through Thessaly, that you may gain a fuller knowledge of the natives and their ways.

To reach northern Greece, I took passage on a coasting steamer plying between the Piraeus and Volo. The ship was hardly longer than a tugboat and the room I occupied with two other passengers would have been small for one. The wash-stand was in the companionway, and there was no towel, no soap, no water. Meals were served at a long table on deck, and the waiter must also have worked as stoker, if one could judge safely from his appearance and his long absences. Every one in turn tapped on the glass before him to secure attention. The waiter would stick his head out of the hatchway, cry *ἀμέσως*, and drop down again like a jack-in-a-box. I suspected that he was eating my dinner. I paid much and received little.

There is no attempt to maintain order on a Greek coasting steamer; the third-class passengers climb over the railing barring them from the second class, the latter seek the comfortable benches of the first class, and before long every traveler is in the first class. Most of the steamers also carry cattle, sheep and goats. The cattle are hoisted on board by the horns, around which a noose is passed and then attached to a stout rope; the ship's windlass is set in motion and the struggling animal pulled up to the deck. Goats are made to scramble up a plank, and on their arrival at a port, are pushed overboard into small boats. The most ludicrous sight of the kind that I witnessed, was at Spetsae, one of the Greek islands, where a horse was lowered from

the deck into a sailboat. A belt was placed around his body, and he was drawn by a crane high into the air. He kicked and pawed, looking for all the world like Pegasus. When he was safely in the smaller boat, the sail was hoisted, and he, tied to the mast, was conveyed to the shore.

When I arrived at Volo, I took the train for Larissa to spend the night there. The railway is a narrow gauge line, a kind of steam tramway. As soon as I had taken a seat, a man, thoroughly Greek in appearance, entered and sat down opposite me. His eyes passed from my perspiring forehead to my dusty shoes and back again. Then he read the labels on my suit case. Finally he blurted out: 'Αμερικᾶνος; ὁ φίλος μου εἶνε εἰς τὴν Νέαν Ὑόρκην. He had a brother in New York, he said, and I soon learned that every other Greek has a brother somewhere in America. Even in the smallest villages I met Greeks who had been in the United States, acquired what was for them wealth, and had returned to buy a farm or a café. Presently the station-master rang the bell for the third time, the engineer blew the wheezy whistle, the passengers waved good-bye, and the train was off. It went about three hundred yards, stopped, backed up on another track, waited until half a dozen freight cars were attached, and finally left the yards as the Twentieth Century Limited of Thessaly, making about five miles an hour.

The trip across the Thessalian Plain, where the largest farms of Greece are found, was not particularly interesting until near Larissa, when Mt. Olympus came into view with Mt. Ossa to the right and the Vale of Tempe between. The conductor grinned at me, said ξέρος, and then, pointing to the mountain, "Ὀλυμπος.

In Larissa I had my first experience with a small Greek restaurant. It was evening and every eating-house in Greece, at that time, moves out its tables into some open square. From the bill of fare, written in Greek script, I selected:

σοῦπα αὐγολέμονο, μακαρόνια σάλτσα, ἀρνὶ ψητὸ, κοτόπουλο πιλάφι, σαλάτα τομάταις, τυρί, πεπόνι, κρασί ἄσπρο ῥετσίνατο, καὶ νερὸ κρύο.

The meals in the small estiatoria of little towns are not bad and the prices are reasonable. The traveler must not expect too much cleanliness, or be disturbed by the dogs that run between his legs. The waiter drives off these intruders with cries of ὄξω, ὄξω, and an occasional kick.

The railway line from Athens, which I could have used instead of the boat along the coast, runs to Larissa and continues through the Vale of Tempe to the Turkish border. On a Sunday morning I went to the station at Larissa and found it crowded with peasants who, like myself, were on the way to τὰ Τέμπη. I joined the line waiting at the ticket-window, and when my turn came, made my request in my best Greek. Instead of handing out a ticket, the clerk put the question: *θὰ ἐπιστρέψετε ἀπόψε;* Alas, I had no idea what *ἀπόψε* meant. I repeated to him every Greek expression I knew, but his bewilderment grew with mine. *Ἀπόψε* with a smile changed to *ἀπόψε* with a frown. Then like a light from heaven came the knowledge, *ἀπόψε* means "tonight;" he is trying to find out whether you will return tonight; he has cheap one-day tickets for sale. With the careless air of one who had understood all the time, I said: *μάλιστα ἀπόψε.* This was one of my most notable achievements in Greece.

I left the train at Μπαμπά (Babá) at the entrance to the valley, climbed several fences, crossed the river on a flatboat, and hired a donkey to ride through the vale. With the aid of a chair I mounted the donkey; the man poked him with a stick, and he shot forward like a comet. After twenty yards he settled down to a walk. The saddle had no stirrups attached to it; nooses in a rope served the purpose. Unfortunately these were so high that my knees almost touched my ears. Afraid of turning into a frog or a grasshopper, I let my legs hang; then I discovered that

I could propel my long-eared friend by touching my toes to the ground, as the riders of the earliest velocipedes were obliged to do. I might have found a comfortable position, had the driver, who ran behind, had any sense of the poetry of motion. Had he applied his switch at intervals approximately equal, the donkey might have kept up a steady trot. Instead he drove the creature ahead with a sharp blow, then lagged behind, only to catch up and deliver another cut. I could not tell him to refrain, because I did not dare to turn around, and if I pulled on the lines, he thought that the donkey was about to stop, and drove him ahead with additional vigor. Had I not carried an umbrella, my trouble might have been less; yet I am not so sure that the umbrella did not help me to keep my balance. Suddenly the little beast turned down a side path, shaded by low-hanging branches. I lost the umbrella, then my hat and finally, as I threw myself on his neck, he slid to the bottom and brought up beside a spring. The animal quenched his thirst and started up the path; the breathless driver, whom we met half-way, restored my hat and umbrella, but not all of my good-humor. At the end of the valley is a hill, from which is unfolded a view of the Gulf of Saloniki. As I did not care to continue into Turkey, I returned to a clump of trees in the valley, where there is a cookshop, in front of which a man was turning a lamb on a spit over a charcoal fire.

As it was Sunday, the peasants had gathered, and after a simple repast at noon, a group of men began to dance and sing. They presented a strange spectacle. These farmers were not graceful; their skirts swished about clumsy, muscular legs; they held now one hand, now another, aloft in gawky attitude, and not content with outraging the eye, they let out sharp piercing cries. Then they sang, and a Greek song means always a dirge to the accompaniment of mournful instruments. The Greeks seem to enjoy this wild, primitive music, and if they do, why should a stranger protest?

By train to Kalabaka was my program for the next day. From this village I wished to make the ascent to the famous Metéora Monasteries, the monasteries in the air, as the name implies, perched high on the summits of curious conglomerate rocks that rise column-like from the valley.

As Kalabaka is a small town with no hotel, I was anxious to reach the monastery of St. Stephen before night-fall. As soon as I alighted from the train, a young fellow, dressed in Albanian costume, greeted me with the question: *εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Στέφανον*; He had a lean and hungry-looking horse, tied to a tree outside the station. *πόσον θέλεις*; how much? *δεκαπέντε δραχμάς*, fifteen francs, he replied, adding various Greek expressions not in my phrase-book. The important thing to me was to secure a reduction, so I offered him ten drachmas. He began to praise his horse after the manner of a prose-poet, and reached a climax with a reiteration of his original price. To talk to him was hopeless; for a single expression brought in reply a hundred words, not to speak of gesticulations. The happy thought came to me of using the Greek gesture of negation, which consists of a toss of the head upwards, accompanied by a drawing down of the corners of the mouth and a tilting of the nose, a combination of movements designed to express extreme contempt. This method I had seen the Greeks themselves employ with good effect. One toss of my head caused the man with the horse to come down a franc; a second secured a reduction of two francs. I then made the worst face I could, and he came down four additional francs. For one dollar and sixty cents I secured the services of man and horse from four in the afternoon till noon of the next day. This is a fair sum in Greece; eight drachmas being the usual price for a saddle horse and a man for a day, or if an engagement is made for several days, six francs.

I mounted the white steed from a convenient stone fence and he began to climb a steep, narrow ledge. How

he kept his feet on the sloping rock is more than I can explain. This path to St. Stephen's runs past the foot of the rock upon which is perched, like a bird's nest, the Monastery of the Trinity.

When I expressed a desire to make a visit, the driver said, in a questioning tone of voice, *σκάλα*, pointing to the ladders attached to the side of the rock and then *σχοινί*, with a gesture toward the rope dangling from above. I chose the latter method of ascent. I sat down on a net spread out on the ground, crossed my legs like a tailor, took off my hat, and the driver, gathering up the outer strands of the net, attached them to a hook fastened to the long rope. He shouted to the monks above *ἐπάνω*, and they began to turn their windlass, gradually drawing me about a hundred feet into the air. Had the net not begun slowly to revolve, the sensation of having nothing beneath me might not have been so disagreeable, but the spinning around of the net, with its swinging against the rock, not only made my head swim, but bruised slightly various parts of my body, as they came into contact with the cliff. At the top I was pulled in like a sack of meal and deposited on the monastery floor. When I recovered, my hand was shaken by the monks in turn and they placed before me *masticha* or spirits, jam and water. These refreshments are offered to every visitor to a monastery. I was then shown the buildings, which are falling to pieces. Even the church needs repairs. To avoid the net, I descended by the ladders. They are perfectly straight, and half-way down pass through a hole protected by a heavy trap-door. So many were the rungs, that I began to feel that I had missed earth and was descending rapidly into the land of Pluto; but the ladders came to an end about fifty feet above the mule-track and I covered the rest of the distance on a rickety incline.

From where I had left my horse to St. Stephen's, the ride was very easy. On my arrival there, I was greeted and refreshed as before. The view from the terrace in

front of the monastery is very impressive. The valley below, the curiously formed rocks, the monasteries upon them, the sun sinking in the west, everything was so attractive that it was hard to avoid the temptation of becoming a monk. Supper with the head of the monastery followed in due time. On the table were placed soup, two fried eggs, toasted cheese, bread and wine. The bed I slept on was clean; all Greek beds are hard, and this one kept up the national reputation. In the morning I found that there were no washing facilities except a tin basin on the porch and a little noseless jug half-filled with water which a small boy poured on my hands. No looking-glass was provided, but having persuaded the youth to hold up the basin, I arranged my hair by its dim reflection. At five I had breakfast, consisting of a small cup of Turkish coffee, and started on the same horse for the monastery of Hagios Barlaam. There one must climb a rather steep path and mount several tiers of stone steps, but the ascent is not difficult.

Continuing my journey after my visit, I arrived at the foot of the rock on which is the *Metéoron*, the highest of the monasteries. The monks shouted down that the rope was broken but I could ascend by the ladders. A stationary ladder, about forty feet long, fastened to the rock, was easily mounted, but the rest of the distance had to be covered on a swinging ladder, which not only moved from side to side, but pulled out as I ascended, so that I was soon climbing at an angle of forty-five degrees. At the top was a hole through which I crawled, and beyond a stony path leading to the monastery proper. When, in the midst of my visit, the horse-boy shouted from below,—*ἔλα*, I shuddered; I knew that going down would be worse than coming up. I sighed for a ladder leading to the heavens above, but my friend with the white horse again shouted *ἔλα*, *ἔλα κάτω*. Bidding the monks good-bye, I backed out through the hole at the top of the ladder, felt for the rungs with my feet, and descended

with care and deliberation. The ladder performed as before, and when I reached the bottom of it, alas, my feet could not find the stationary portion. Discovering that I was too far to the right, I jiggled the ladder over, and continued my descent. I would gladly have mounted the horse, but the trail was so steep that I had to make my way down on foot. After various gymnastic feats performed by me, and by the horse, the main mule-track came into view.

I thanked all the Gods on Olympus; I could now ride and at least escape a broken ankle. But every few minutes on my way back to Kalabaka, a donkey or a horse appeared, carrying a large bundle of firewood, and to avoid a collision, I was obliged to ride through the bushes. As no rain had fallen for months, the clouds of dust were blinding; and projecting branches added to my discomfort, by compelling me to bend over and stick my head into the very center of each cloud. When, at length, I pulled up before a café at Kalabaka, my clothes were as white as my horse. An industrious boot-black undertook to brush my garments. This *locestros*, as the Greeks call him, had more energy than a Pullman porter and he had more dust to scatter. When he had finished his labors, the neighborhood was deserted. Wandering over to a small shop to buy a few postcards, what did I behold in this remote Greek town but a picture of Philadelphia; and into the shop, right on my heels, came a Greek with a five-dollar gold piece, which he wished to exchange for Greek money.

From northern Greece I returned to Athens by rail, visiting Thermopylae and Thebes on the way. A few days in Athens enabled me to visit Marathon and Eleusis and to prepare for my trip through the Peloponnesus. Before visiting the latter, I went by steamer to the island of Aegina. The passage was rough, and at the island, the captain refused to run in behind the breakwater. Sailboats came out to take off the passengers. Whether anyone was drowned in the transfer, I do not know. I have

only a dim recollection of reaching the bottom of the sail-boat on my back, and of supporting on my stomach someone's valise, until the latter was kicked into a lady's lap by a well-meaning peasant. To reach the famous temple, which is on the other side of the island from the town, meant a donkey trip of four hours. Situated on a hill above the sea, the temple is better preserved than that at Cape Sunion, but the columns are not so white, nor the view so extensive.

Leaving Aegina, the next day, I sailed among the Greek islands, past Hydra and Spetsae to Nauplia—a charming trip, full of variety. The islands are picturesque, with their little villages arranged in terraces on the sloping hillsides; the water of the sea takes on constantly changing hues; and in each harbor an additional element of picturesqueness is furnished by the gaily colored garments of the *Βαρκάροι* and of the passengers they bring with them in their clumsy boats.

Nauplia is the natural center for the excursions to Epidauros and Mycenae with both of which it is connected by good carriage roads. At Epidauros is a famous ancient theatre; in the royal tombs on the Acropolis of Mycenae Schliemann found the gold ornaments now in the Athens museum.

My visit to Mycenae was not without its difficulties. When I reached the entrance gate, I found it locked. To my repeated shouts no custodian responded. The driver, however, came and picked the lock. My troubles were still greater, when I tried to visit the beehive tombs on my return. Before the entrance to one of them, the so-called tomb of Agamemnon, is a high picket-fence. The lock here would yield to no treatment we could devise; over the fence was the only alternative. Before undertaking this feat, I placed my straw hat on one of the pickets and my coat on another. The climbing of the fence and the inspection of the interior of the tomb were easily accomplished. Unfortunately in returning, I failed to notice my hat, and

in a moment of unstable equilibrium, placed my hand upon it for support, with the result that a picket came through the top. At Nauplia stores are numerous, but the only clean straw hat I could find was a little too small in size, had a narrow brim, and was encircled by a green and white band.

In a few hours the railway carried me from Nauplia to Tripolitza, where I hired a carriage to drive to Sparta. The road is good and passes through a hilly region at easy grades. Though the drive of nine to eleven hours is rather long, the views are pretty, and the shepherds with their flocks add charm to the scene. On the other hand the wretchedness of the hovels in which some of the country people live and the filth of the khans or inns on the route, force upon the mind the rather low state of development in which the modern Greek peasant remains. The inns swarm with vermin and so do many of the patrons. Sanitary conditions are indescribable.

With great clatter the carriage arrived at the hotel in Sparta and the proprietor, hurrying out, welcomed me in perfect English. He had been in the restaurant business in Brooklyn and later in the candy business in New York. With several hundred dollars, the result of frugal living, he had returned and bought some property. This he had added to, until he owned the best block in town besides a farm in the near-by country. During my stay the café of his hotel was crowded all day long with the business men of Sparta, who sat there, hour in and hour out, playing cards. If anything in their shops demanded attention, a boy ran to the café and notified the merchant, who left the game as soon as he conveniently could. The insignificant ruins of Sparta are soon seen under the guidance of a boot-black and the museum contains little that is remarkable.

From Sparta it is an easy ride of an hour on a mule to Mistra. As nothing more pretentious than a donkey was to be found in Sparta, it was necessary to order the mule

from Mistrá. About three in the afternoon the mule appeared with a huge beam on his back. This was removed, and a blanket having been spread on the wooden saddle, I took the place of the beam. Nowhere in Greece did I find an English saddle. The native one is made of slats, with an upright board back and front. To accommodate the traveler a blanket is thrown over the slats and the rope, usually employed to fasten the load, is used, first to make the nooses in which the feet rest, and secondly, to tie on whatever luggage the traveler may desire to carry. Some sort of saddle-bag or sack is imperative, for valises are both heavy and clumsy. It is better to ride sideways, if one can. The blanket is either too thick or too thin, and the rude stirrups cut into the sides of the feet. Mistrá is one of the most remarkable ruined cities in Europe. Churches, convents, chapels, dwelling-houses, all built in the Byzantine style, cling to the hillside and above all is the Franco-Turkish Castle. The view over the plain is so extensive, that most tourists are willing to undertake the long climb to the citadel; but even if they do not, they find much to interest them in the Byzantine churches.

At Trypi, a few miles beyond, I obtained accommodations for the night over a store. The mule track from Mistrá had been abominable and it was like reaching home to have the storekeeper come out in his shirtsleeves and greet me with—"Good evening, boss. You're an American, ain't ye?" He told me that Mayor Gaynor had been shot. I ventured to remark that he might be mistaken, but he silenced me with the words: "I seen it in the paper, I ain't kiddin ye." After you have ridden a gawky mule over a rough road for several hours, words like those rob you of all your fatigue. This is America, you say; I hear the language of my country. And his charges! Why did a man like that go back to Greece?

Up at four in the morning, I started through the Langada Pass. Every dog in town came out to bid me farewell,

and the peasants, sleeping in the open air, rose up, looked at me and went to sleep again. The mule-track winds through the pass, first on one side, then on the other, up and down, so that the gorge is seen from many points of view. Though the scenery is far inferior to that of the huge mountain gorges in other parts of Europe, the Langada is one of the most attractive bits that Greece has to offer. At six at night I entered Kalamata. The mule-driver was afraid that I might run into a trolley-car or spread consternation among the patrons of the numerous cafés. He, therefore, took the rope attached to the halter, and began to pull the mule through the street. When the man was behind him, the animal had kept up a steady pace, but he had scruples about being pulled. I sat astride with my arms folded; urchins encouraged the mule from the rear, and thus like a circus parade, we went along. Shopkeepers, butchers, bakers gathered in the doorways and looked and looked. All day the mule-driver, who had been a year in Chicago, had said "All right, all right," whenever I looked depressed. This expression was the only legitimate bit of English he possessed; the rest of his vocabulary was composed of phrases uttered by respectable persons only under strong provocation. Had he let me walk, I should have been willing to assist him in pulling, but at every plea, he shouted, "All right, all right," and used the rest of his vocabulary on the unwilling mule.

I slept until eight the next morning and felt guilty. By ten I had reached Tsepheremini and hired a horse for the ascent of the hill of Ithome. At Vourkano, a monastery half-way, I was welcomed by the monks, who prepared a cup of coffee for me. Accompanied by a guide, I continued the ascent on foot over a stony path. At the summit is an old monastery inhabited by a hermit; the chief attraction, however, is not the hermit, but the extensive view. After an hour at the top, my guide suggested our going down. He knew the way to the monastery, but not the path to Mavromati, my objective point. Before long we were

following the rocky bed of a dried up mountain torrent; my desire was to go down quickly and I went down on every part of my body. At the bottom was a farm yard guarded by two ferocious-looking shepherd dogs. The dogs of Greece are very savage, and a stout cane or a riding whip is a necessary part of a tourist's equipment. It is very dangerous to leave the main routes; for if one is not injured by the dogs, one is apt to injure them and bring down upon him the anger of the shepherds. When the traveler rides, the dogs make for the horse-boy, who beats them away with his whip or staff. A shepherd called off the dogs that confronted us and we soon reached Mavromati and the picturesque spring of Klepsydra. After lunch I visited the ruins, and rode through the Arcadian Gate, the best preserved part of the old fortifications of the fourth century, B. C., to Meligalá.

A short train ride brought me to Diavolitzi. Here there is no hotel, only a café with a room above for travelers. I found the town schoolmaster playing cards in the café. He had visited California and declared that he could speak English "very much." We shifted from one tongue to another, as each reached the limit of his vocabulary. He persisted in talking. Occasionally neither language sufficed and gestures came into use. He said that he made many "fools" in speaking English. He was anxious to see Boston, the center of American culture. I said: "Boston is not a place, but a state of mind." He replied: "I understand you, but I do not know what you mean. You tell me in Greek." I tried to, but his Greek was largely the language of the university and the press. I spoke the homely language I had learned from mule-drivers, barbers, waiters and boot-blacks. The last thing I recall about that night, I was making my way up the back stairs with a candle in my hand, while he stood at the foot, asking me why America did not free Crete. I told him that we intended to free Ireland first. That puzzled him, but my only reply was *καλὴ νύκτα*.

Imagine my amazement on seeing my friend when I descended at sunrise. I said: "You haven't been up so early, I suppose, since the last time you were up so late." He expressed a desire to have all that translated into Greek, but my horse was impatient and I had no time to satisfy his yearning for knowledge.

The whole day was spent in ascending or descending steep hills. Up one side, down the other with an hour's rest at noon, my faithful animal kept up a steady pace for eleven hours, and at the end of the journey, showed no signs of fatigue. About three in the afternoon I arrived at the beautiful Temple of Bassae, far up on a high hill in a solitude disturbed only by the occasional bleat of a lost sheep. The night was spent at Andritsaena, and at four, just after dawn, I was again in the saddle and ready for the trip to Olympia. A barber who was shaving a man—the victim's head leaning against a brick wall and his lap holding the basin of lather—advised me not to undertake the trip, and he had every reason for doing so.

The route was long and the difficulties diversified. There were stretches so stony that I had to dismount and walk; others so narrow that it was necessary to drag my mule up the side of the hill to let another pass; others where the branches hung so low that I was obliged to lean over on the beast's neck. The road led over ranges of hills and the heat in the valleys was all that a human being could bear. One mule gave out and I was transferred to another. Finally, after all this misery, I reached the banks of the Alpheios. This is a broad stream near Olympia and a ferryman is usually there with a flatboat. But no response came to our cry of "*Barca, Barca.*" Instead the son of the ferryman appeared and offered to show us a place where we could ford the stream. I remained in the saddle and the guide, minus most of his clothing, led the mule. Deeper and deeper became the water, until it reached almost to my knees. The animal lost his footing for a moment, but the man pulled him to safety. My clothing,

including everything in my saddle-bags, was soaked. To get through the shallow water was simple enough but there confronted us a high bank about ten feet from the water's edge. One without a knowledge of Greek mules would have said that a derrick was necessary. But on the fourth trial, pulled by me and pushed by the man, the mule reached the top. Visits to the ruins of Olympia, Delphi and Corinth filled most of a week and I was again in Athens.

HARRY C. KROWL, '95.

THE CITY COLLEGE CLUB*

Twenty-one years have passed since the City College Club was founded by the Associate Alumni. This time is, therefore, appropriate to review its progress, to note what its ideals have been, and to show to what extent it has justified the hopes entertained of it at the time of its foundation, and what its present status and aims are.

On December 13, 1889, a special meeting of the Alumni Association was held to take action upon the report of the committee on the organization of a City College Club. At a subsequent meeting the formation of such a Club was authorized, as soon as one hundred members of the association should unite to form it:—the organization to be left free to adopt such constitution and by-laws as it might deem advisable.

It is important that these facts be borne closely in mind, because they dispose once for all of the notion that the Club was founded in opposition to the larger body. There were, to be sure, even at that time, alumni who doubted the advisability of establishing the City College Club. In a minority report they questioned “(1) Whether it will serve the desired purposes; (2) whether it will not admit of abuse; (3) whether the desired purposes cannot be

*Since this article was written Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, '56, has been elected president of the Club, and the meetings have been held in the Tower Rooms of the main College Building. These meetings are always noticed in the *QUARTERLY* under “Alumni Notes.” The change of quarters is only temporary, in order to enable the Club to strengthen its resources in preparation for carrying out its plans for a permanent club house (vid. last page of this article). It is hoped that its present temporary abode in the College will serve to maintain and further advance its good relations with Alma Mater. It should also enable the members to carry out their long-cherished project to give the City College Club the distinguished position among college clubs that the City College occupies among the colleges of the country.

better accomplished by the present Associate Alumni organization somewhat modified; (4) whether such a club, if successful, would not make a rival to the present alumni organization, which would reduce the latter to less importance than it should have."

Now that we look back upon an experience of twenty years, we find that none of the fears entertained by the minority has been justified by the history of the Club. In the first place the Club was founded to promote acquaintance and union among its members,—a purpose which an association meeting twice a year could not accomplish. Another object was to organize the interest in the College of those who had been connected with it for some time, but whose failure to complete the course made them ineligible for membership in the large organization. The constitution provided that persons who had passed through the sophomore year of the College and also that non-graduate members of the teaching staff were eligible to membership. Whether the Club has served the desired purposes, can best be judged by its history.

It had been feared that the Club might fall into the hands of a few men particularly interested in running it, who would be chiefly concerned in the honor of being officers, or in the influence which they could get out of it. The facts have proved this fear utterly groundless. There never has been any scramble for office, and practically every election has been unanimous. The Club has been particularly fortunate in its officers and leaders, who have shaped its policy. They have been loyal and unselfish men, who have made personal sacrifices for its sake.

As to the question whether the desired purposes could not be accomplished by a wider scope of the Alumni Association, it is a fact that owing to its mode of organization and its infrequent meetings, the large body did not provide a permanent forum for the discussion of college problems, nor did it provide sufficient facilities for promoting union and acquaintance among its members.

A club in which persons met each other frequently, and discussed questions connected with the welfare of the College, was much more likely to arrive at deliberative decisions, than an association in which the members, in the very nature of the case, could give only limited attention to such matters. The fear of antagonism between the Alumni in general and the Club has not been realized. It may be that some members of the Associate Alumni, not members of the Club, have looked upon the activities of the latter in connection with the welfare of the College, as an unwarranted interference with the prerogatives of the larger body. But most of them realize now that there is room for both organizations; that the City College Club provides large opportunities for the discussions, both formal and informal, of important questions; and that as a result of these discussions the members can take an intelligent stand on matters of policy.

The organization meeting of the Club took place on March 21, 1890, and the following officers were elected: Alexander P. Ketchum, president; Adolph Werner, first vice-president; Henry S. Carr, second vice-president; Charles Kitchel, secretary; James C. McCreery, treasurer; members of the executive committee, Charles L. Holt, Thorndike Saunders, James Godwin, Charles A. Doremus, S. Lachman, John Hardy, William H. J. Sieberg, William C. Hess, Joseph S. Wood, William Cruikshank, Hanford Crawford, Richmond B. Elliott.

A committee was appointed to secure permanent club rooms and devise ways and means for the furnishing of the Club, the money being provided by subscriptions. The first meeting in the new club rooms, at 334 Lexington Avenue, took place in October, 1890. On motion of Mr. Sieberg, chairman of the house committee, it was decided that a collation be served each Saturday evening. Thus was established one of the social functions of the Club, which have been so important in promoting good-feeling

and friendship. To add to the value and interest of the meetings, it was proposed that a paper be read each month on some literary, scientific, or educational topic.

The quarters which the club had secured consisted of a meeting room, a dining room, a recreation room, and a gymnasium. In these rooms the Club remained for two years, and removed from there to 133 Lexington Avenue, which was its home for many years. In 1906 the Club removed to 208 Central Park West, the quarters it has just relinquished.

We come now to consider a few of the achievements of the City College Club, which have been of such signal value to our Alma Mater. Two of them stand out conspicuously; its activity in aid of securing the separate board of trustees for the College, and its efforts which helped to obtain our splendid College buildings on their present site.

The City College Club recognized that the growth of the College and the complexity of the problems necessitated its supervision by a body devoted solely to its interests, rather than to a large body like the board of education, which could give only limited attention to it. A notable advance had been the appointment of Colonel Ketchum to the chairmanship of the committee of the board of education on the City College. But the agitation for the appointment of a separate board of trustees for the College, with a large alumni representation, was continued. In February, 1900, Senator Elsberg, of the Class of 1891, introduced a bill in the Legislature, creating a separate board of trustees of the College. This was endorsed by the City College Club in a resolution sent to Senator Elsberg, with the request that the bill be amended so as to provide that the president of the College shall be *ex officio* a member of the board of trustees. The Senator acknowledged the receipt of the resolution, and accepted the suggestion of the Club. Governor Roosevelt, presented to Senator Elsberg the pen with which the bill

was signed, and the latter in turn presented it to Mr. Shack, chairman of the Club committee on legislation, who had it framed, and, with a suitable inscription, it has long decorated the walls of the club rooms. We read in the records how, in the celebration of the City College Club on the passing of the bill, "Colonel Ketchum proposed a vote of thanks to the governor, both for the pen itself, and the use he had made of it in signing a law which should give the College home rule."

We come now to the connection of the City College Club with the securing of the present buildings on the noble site upon which they are located. Only the older members know how narrow was the escape from having the College housed in the old Columbia College buildings, and how nearly we came to stopping at 110th Street. To Richard L. Sweezy, a member of the Club, who resided on Convent Avenue, was due the initial selection of the present site. After all difficulties in this direction had been apparently settled, there came a new proposal, that the site be removed to 136th Street. It almost seemed as if this suggestion came from the enemies of the College, who were taking a last desperate stand to stunt its growth. And yet, strangely enough, what made the situation more serious, was the fact that the proposal received the endorsement of several members of the board of trustees. The powerful opposition to the proposed change, of the City College Club contingent in the Associate Alumni, persuaded the timid members of the larger body, and with the united opposition of the two powerful representative organizations, the scheme failed.

But the battle was not yet won. The College still lingered in its old buildings, and the boys were literally sitting on the window-sills or standing around the recitation rooms. Some power seemed to be holding up the appropriation for the buildings on the new site. Then rose the strength of Ferdinand Shack, president of the

Alumni. Night after night in the old club rooms on Lexington Avenue, until two and three o'clock in the morning, he planned the final battle, selecting one hundred names from the list of Alumni to go before the board of estimate and apportionment. At last the committee was selected and the day appointed. The appearance alone of the committee before the board of estimate was sufficient to induce it to surrender to all the righteous demands of the friends of the College. For here were a hundred leading citizens and men of power in the city, crowding the chambers, whom the Board had never suspected of being graduates of the College. Our city officials became aware of the power behind the College, and granted all that was asked for. There was no further obstacle to the immediate erection of the buildings.

A gala event in the history was the great dinner tendered by the Club to Edward Lauterbach on his election as a member of the board of regents. The dinner was held at the Republican Club on April 13, 1904, and was attended by a large number of members, who testified to the high regard in which they held his services to the College, and formally expressed their sentiments of esteem and admiration in resolutions presented to him. Among those who attended were President Finley and a number of members of the faculty. The occasion was made doubly memorable by the presence of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, who delivered probably the last public utterance before his death.

In January, 1905, there was another festive occasion. This was the reception to President Finley, which taxed the capacity of the club rooms. Doctor Finley delivered an address, and was followed by Messrs. Lauterbach, Olcott and Wheeler. The constitution was suspended, so as to allow the immediate election of President Finley to honorary membership of the City College Club. The only other person ever honored thus was Dr. James Godwin, on his retirement from the office of associate

superintendent of schools, in 1902, and his removal from the city.

Another illustration of the close touch with College affairs that the Club tries to maintain was the invitation which it extended to Professors Dielman and Baskerville, soon after their appointment to their respective professorships, to meet the members and to address them. Professor Baskerville, although not an alumnus of the College, is still an active member of the Club. And so are a number of the other department heads, including Professors Werner, Compton, Tisdall and Mott.

In its entire history, the Club has always observed strict non-partisanship in politics. Individual differences of political opinion among its members have been no bar to the friendly social relations. Stalwart republicans like Colonel Ketchum, Edward Lauterbach and General Tremain have fraternized with staunch Tammany Hall members like ex-Register Fromme, and independent democrats like John Hardy. And while there has been considerable informal political discussion, it has always been without acrimony. On one subject there has never been any difference of opinion; loyalty to the College, and a common desire to promote its welfare. And if the majority of the discussions have been on educational matters, this has been due to the exigency of the case, which will become clear from the following facts:

The College, until very recently, was confronted by a number of hostile forces, and compelled to be on the defensive. There have always been persons who have questioned whether it was wise for the city to give free higher education. As far back as 1847, this policy was endorsed by a large popular majority, and if a vote were taken today, it would be almost unanimous in favor. There is no doubt that one of President Finley's greatest achievements has been not only to disarm hostility against the College, but to inspire the educational world at large with a respect for the College and its standards.

But on the other hand the City College Club, laying all false modesty aside, may claim its share of credit for watching against insidious attacks and warding them off. It has been in a peculiarly advantageous position to do so. It has among its numbers members of the teaching staff of the College, teachers of the public school system, and representatives of the professions and the business world. It is, therefore, eminently a clearing house of ideas on the subject of the aims and needs of the College,—especially with reference to two questions,—the relation of the College to the professional school, and its articulation with the public school system.

The adoption of the seven years' course and the establishment of the public high schools raised the question of the advisability of abolishing the sub-freshman class, so as to elevate the collegiate standing of the College, and prevent the duplication of the work of the high schools. To the uninitiated this seemed a desirable course. But the College faculty and the City College Club at once perceived that under present conditions this meant the practical destruction of the College. For the curriculum of the city high schools was not intended to articulate with that of the City College, but rather with that of Columbia and Harvard. Consequently the abolition of the sub-freshman class meant the destruction of the source from which the college obtained its students. This threatened danger took several forms, the last of which was the proposal to consolidate the City College with the Normal College and abolish the preparatory course. The plan, endorsed by high city officials, seemed in a fair way to be adopted. At this stage, a committee of the City College Club consisting of Messrs. Wood, Sweezy and Hobart, prepared a vigorous brief on the subject, and appeared at a public hearing with a proposal of the Club for a better articulation of the College with the public school system. Their arguments were so favorably received, that the project has never been revived. But

the subject of the better articulation of the College with the public school system still presents unsolved problems,—problems which the City College Club is doing its share to solve.

Mention has already been made of the distinguished service which its officers rendered to the Club. At the head of all in length of service and character of achievement is Alexander P. Ketchum. Elected first president of the Club, Colonel Ketchum continued to preside over its councils until his lamented death in 1905. Such was the confidence the members reposed in him, such the high regard in which they held his personality, that they unanimously reelected him fifteen years in succession.

After his death his mantle descended gracefully on Ferdinand Shack, a former president of the Associate Alumni, and a most active one. Some of Mr. Shack's achievements are mentioned elsewhere in this article. The void his death left in the social life of the Club cannot be adequately described.

Joseph S. Wood, his successor, energetically took up the task of the presidency. Among the notable events during his administration were receptions to President Davis and the faculty of the Normal College, and two receptions to Alumni,—one to the older graduates and the other to the younger men. Since Mr. Wood's incumbency, the Club has had a very substantial balance in the treasury and a growing list of members. But Mr. Wood's multitudinous activities and his residence at Mount Vernon did not permit him to retain the office.

Mr. Wood was succeeded by Mr. John Hardy, the first valedictorian of the College, and a member of the Club since its organization. Mr. Hardy served two terms, and relinquished the office only on account of ill health. One of the privileges of membership has been to sit at the same board with Mr. Hardy, and enjoy the reminiscences of a long and honorable career in public life.

An event that was inaugurated during Mr. Hardy's term, and that promises to become an annual function, is the reception to the surviving alumni of the class that celebrates the golden jubilee of its graduation. The first reception of this kind was to the class of 1859, and was attended by nine out of the twelve surviving members of the class. Among those present were Professors Woolf and Tisdall. An equally successful reception was tendered last May to the Alumni of the class of 1860. To the regret of all General Tremain, a member of the class, was compelled to stay away, owing to illness. The Club owed a great deal to the General, who was its staunch friend in time of need.

One of the most important results accomplished by the Club has been the influence of the associations of the older men,—men acquainted with the traditions of the old college,—with the younger men of the new era. It has been an inspiration to the young men to meet in close contact the men of ripe experience and judgment, the men who have made history in this city. And on the other hand, the older men in the recollection of their college days and in association with the youthful enthusiasm of the younger men, have become boys again. The leading spirits in the foundation of the Club have been the older alumni, but their policy has always been to encourage young men to join. In the carrying out of this purpose the annual dues were reduced to those alumni who had not yet passed the tenth year of graduation from the College.

The present provision regarding dues is \$5.00 per annum for those who have been out of College less than five years; \$10.00 for those five years and less than ten years, and \$15.00 for all others. This policy has resulted in largely increasing the number of young members. But the Club will still welcome many more, and extends a cordial invitation to all Alumni and their friends to attend the meetings on Saturday evenings. It also begs to call attention

again to the fact that not only Alumni, but students who left College after completing the sophomore year are also eligible to become members.

Not the least important influence of the Club upon its younger members has been the self-possession and experience in public speaking which it has been instrumental in developing in them. It is at these meetings that persons who are called upon to respond to calls of the chairman, find themselves with nothing to say at first, and soon discover that they had a message to deliver.

For some time the wish has been expressed on many sides that the scope of the social activities of the Club be extended by providing more facilities for the entertainment of the members. This would require the acquisition of a club house, and entail a large increase in expenditure. A committee has been appointed to look into the matter.

Like many other organizations of its kind, the Club has passed through some crises, financial and otherwise. In the course of about two years, it lost some of its staunchest supporters: Ketchum, Shack, Sweezy, Tremain, Hess and Gray. The situation looked dark. But other men, firm and true, took their places. They gave the order to close up ranks and march on,—and the Club is marching on toward the promise of work still to be accomplished, ideals still to be realized.

JOSEPH KAHN.*

*The author expresses his thanks to Dr. B. M. Briggs, '61, for his kind coöperation in the preparation of this article.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

MUNICIPAL CHEMISTRY. A Series of Thirty Lectures by Experts on the Application of the Principles of Chemistry to the City delivered at The College of the City of New York, 1910. Edited by Charles Baskerville, Ph. D., F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory, College of the City of New York. 526 pp. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York and London—1911. Price \$5.00.

This book should be read by all intelligent and progressive citizens, who are interested in the development of their town, city, or state, and in the solution of the numerous problems connected therewith.

The subjects covered by these lectures are so varied, and their treatment is so extremely interesting and non-technical, that it is really a liberal education in chemistry and engineering to read them. The series opens with "Sanitation and the City," by the editor, Professor Baskerville. Then come the following: Drinking Water and Disease, by W. P. Mason; Municipal Water Supply, by A. D. Flinn; Purification of Water, by W. P. Mason; Milk, by Thos. C. Darlington; Food Adulteration (2 lectures), by H. W. Wiley; Food Inspection, by W. A. Hamor; Drugs and their Adulteration (2 lectures), by Virgil Coblentz; Habit Forming Agents, by L. F. Kebler; Streets and Roads (2 lectures), by A. S. Cushman; Street Sanitation, by Wm. H. Edwards; Street Cleaning and Waste Disposal (2 lectures), by E. D. Very; Sewage Disposal, by C. E. A. Winslow; Illuminating Gas (2 lectures), by A. H. Elliott; The Smoke Problem, by P. B. Parsons; Ventilation, by H. R. Moody; Personal Hygiene, by T. A. Storey; Textile Materials, by L. A. Olney; Combustibles and Explosives (2 lectures), by A. A. Brenneman; Paint, by M. Toch; Corrosion of Iron and Steel, by M. Toch; Cement and Concrete, by M. Toch; Parks, Gardens and Playgrounds, by N. L. Britton.

In reading the book, one is impressed with the fact that the community owes a great deal to its chemists and chemical engineers, who, while they do not form a very numerous class, control operations of vast size, which are of the utmost importance to the health, comfort and well-being of the entire people.

SHADE-TREES IN TOWNS AND CITIES, their selection, planting and care as applied to the art of street decoration; their diseases and remedies; their municipal control and supervision. By William Solotaroff, '01, Secretary and Superintendent of the Shade-Tree Commission of East Orange, N. J. Illustrated. New York, John Wiley and Sons; London, Chapman and Hall, 1911. \$3.00.

This beautifully illustrated book will doubtless be of immense value to those to whom it is dedicated, "every town and city dweller," as well as to the rural community. It aims to supply the needs of the constantly and rapidly growing demand for information on this subject. Within the past few years many towns and cities have set up shade-tree commissions, and, when one considers what such bodies have accomplished, it would not be rash to assert that every municipality ought to follow this good example.

Mr. Solotaroff's work is based upon a long experience and wide study of actual conditions. After a general consideration of "Trees in the Life of a City," the author deals with the selection of the proper species, the planting and care of trees, the injuries and diseases to which they are subject and the mode of treating these, the establishment of municipal control, the mode of keeping records, and finally he presents the laws on the subject enacted in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, together with the ordinances of his own town, East Orange.

It will be seen from this brief outline that this work is exceedingly practical. It will undoubtedly be helpful to the trained foresters who are annually coming forth from our universities in increasing numbers and of whom our own College can boast of several who have been most successful in this profession. But the chief value of the book, it seems to us, will be in stimulating among laymen an intelligent interest in shade-trees and thus leading to the establishment of such commissions as that of East Orange of which the author is the secretary.

BRIEFER MENTION

Martin Birnbaum, '97, recently published a brief monograph on *Alfred Stevens* in connection with an exhibition of this artists' works at the gallery of the Berlin Photographic Company.

Jacob Rubin, '03, under the pseudonym "Rev. Ealer" is publishing a periodical "The Teacher," which is devoted to abuses in the New York Schools.

In the *Forum* for June appears an article by Robert W. Bonyng, '82, late member of Congress from Colorado, on "Political Innovations."

In the *Forum* for April appeared an article by Montrose J. Moses, '99, on "The Disintegration of the Theatre," and in the *Bookman* one on "The Soul in Fiction."

The latest book by Upton Sinclair, '97, is entitled *The Fasting Cure*. It is published at \$1.00 by Mitchell Kennerley of New York.

In *Science* for March appeared the annual report of Rudolph Tombo, Jr., '95, on "University Registration Statistics."

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

AT ITS meeting on April 18th, the board of trustees, after the necessary change in the by-laws as to the constitution of the Department of Education, made Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan, who has been head of the department as associate professor, full professor of education, as well as director of the evening session of the College and of the extension lectures to teachers. Professor Duggan holds the degrees of B. S. and M. S. from this college and of A. M. and Ph. D. from Columbia. He has been a successful member of the public lecture corps and is connected with the National Education Association and various other educational bodies.

Prof. William G. McGuckin was granted leave of absence for the next collegiate year. Professor McGuckin has been in practically uninterrupted service at the college for forty-one years, and since the first of January he has been in very bad health. It is confidently hoped, however, that after the year's rest he will be able to return to his work with all of his usual genial enthusiasm.

Mr. Thomas Huser, a graduate of Hamline University, was appointed assistant tutor in the department of physical instruction and hygiene.

Dr. Henry Neumann, of the department of education, is to resign his present position at the end of the term. He is to become an associate leader of the Ethical Culture Society, and will have charge of the work of the society in Brooklyn.

At the March meeting of the board, the City College Club was authorized to hold its meetings in the alumni room and the faculty dining room in the college tower. It is also proposed that the Club's library be installed at the College.

A resolution was passed requesting the chairman, Mr. Shepard, to convey to Mr. James R. Steers, of the class of 1853, who recently added to his previous gifts another, of \$2,200 for the enlargement and cataloguing of the Wolcott Gibbs Chemistry Library, the thanks of the board and of the College for his continued generosity.

COLLEGE NOTES

THE enthusiasm of the welcome with which President Finley's home-coming was greeted found its first public expression at the college assembly on Monday morning, May 8th. **The President's Return** The president arrived on *La Provence* the previous Saturday morning and was met at the pier by a committee of the Faculty and by a delegation of students. On Monday morning the College gathered in the Great Hall under the presidency of Professor Werner, who thus took occasion, on the anniversary of Founders' Day, to return the keys which he had held as acting-president during Doctor Finley's absence, and to welcome him as head of the college. Professor Werner spoke especially for the faculty; Sumner L. Samuels, of the senior class, for the undergraduates, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, president of the Associate Alumni, for the graduates of the college. And to all these greetings, heightened by prolonged applause and much hearty cheering, the president feelingly replied, in a closing address, with many intimations of his interesting experiences while abroad and of his pleasure in returning. By Professor Werner's announcement, the day was made a holiday in honor of the occasion.

Another welcome was extended to the president on the afternoon of May 11th, when for the second time "French Day"

French Day was celebrated at the college, with the presence of the French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand. This day was also the occasion of the presentation of the French department library given by the Class of 1885, of which Professor Downer was a member.

The exercises of the day began at three o'clock with the formal presentation of the library in Professor Downer's room, number 209, by Mr. George Debevoise of the committee representing the class. President Finley accepted the gift in the name of the College. At half past three the guests and faculty proceeded in procession into the Great Hall, to the music of Dubois' "Marche heroique de Jeanne d'Arc." Professor Downer, who presided, told in a brief address the threefold significance of the day, and

offered to President Finley an especial greeting in the name of the French department upon his return from France. Of the purposes of the new library he spoke as indicated by the motto upon its book plate, *Une bibliotheque est une acte de foi*. The program proceeded as follows: Address of Welcome to President Finley (in French) by Mr. Claude Gonnet, '14; Address by Mr. Louis P. Bach, president of the Class of 1885; Poem, "Les Mots," by Rostand, Mr. Victor Chankin, '11; Address by Dr. Henry Van Dyke; Orchestra, "From the South," Jean Louis Nicode; (a) A Legend from La Provence, (b) Moorish Dance-Song; Two scenes from the farce of "Maître Pathelin," by members of the Cercle Jusserand: Maître Pathelin, Jesse Raphael, '13; Monsieur Guillaume, Israel Weinstein, '13; Madame Pathelin, Paul M. Hahn, '14; Valère, Sidney Friend, '14; Address by Mr. Edward M. Shepard, chairman of the board of trustees. Distribution of prizes of the Société Nationale des Professeurs Français, won by students of the College, by Mr. A. George, president of the Société Nationale; La Marseillaise, College Choral Society; Address by Ambassador Jusserand; Address by President Finley; Recession, "Marche Pontificale," F. De La Tombelle.

Congratulations to President Finley upon his success as Harvard lecturer at the Sorbonne furnished the key-note of all the addresses—except the last one. Dr. Van Dyke referred happily to the significance and effectiveness of Doctor Finley's mission to France. Mr. Shepard eloquently recalled America's debt to France, and congratulated the College upon its president. M. Jusserand, a second time the guest of the College, very felicitously expressed the sentiments of the occasion. "President Finley, I am sure," he said, "must have found France full of the same spirit toward America which animated it between 1776 and 1783, and I know that my fellow-countrymen learned to admire him for his cleverness and for his amplitude of knowledge and power." In the course of his address M. Jusserand gave an interesting account of the origin of the important series of volumes of French Men of Letters, of which he has long been editor—and which grew out of a conversation between himself and M. Gaston Paris during a railway journey years ago—and announced his own personal gift to the French department library of the forty or fifty volumes of the series.

President Finley, who was the last speaker of the afternoon, began by likening, somewhat hypothetically, his own return to that of the Prodigal Son. But with an appreciation of his predecessors in the Hyde Lectureship, he reverted to serious considerations and paid a very high tribute to the essential seriousness of the French character, and especially the admirable traits of the French people as "practical conservationists," suggesting therein a few lessons to be drawn here at home. He told also how in France he had visited the ruined house which was the birthplace of Champlain, the "Father of Canada," and had there obtained the five stones which had formed the arch over the entrance door. These he ordered shipped to this country and hopes to have set up in a monument to the French Pioneers of America.

In the evening Professor Downer gave a dinner at the Hotel Brevoort in honor of the French ambassador, of President Finley, and of the committee of the Class of 1885 which had charge of the gift of the library. Of the members of the class, those present were Messrs. Bach, Debevoise, Landsman, G. B. McAuliffe, I. F. Moritz, Louis Hicks, and Henry Mack. The speakers at the dinner were the Ambassador, Mr. Shepard, President Finley, Mr. Bach, Mr. Camera, of the department of Romance Languages, who entertained the company with recitations, Professor Cohn of Columbia, Professor Louis Delamarre, and Doctor Van Dyke. Other guests were Professor Werner, Frederick R. Coudert, Professor Bargy of the Normal College, Professor Maloubier of Adelphi College, Mr. George, president of the Société Nationale des Professeurs Français, Mr. Tleson F. Wells president of the Alliance Française, Professor Paul Saurel, Mr. J. C. Chase of the art department, who designed the book-plate of the new French library, a gift of Professor Downer, and the members of the department of Romance Languages.

The success of the second French Day was well summed up by Mr. Shepard, who ranked it among the best occasions he had ever known at the College, and Professor Downer was the recipient of many congratulations.

The Numeral Lights ceremonies of the Class of June, 1911, took place in the Great Hall on the evening of May 4th, the affair being combined with a concert by the College orchestra and choral society under the direction of

Professor Baldwin. A large and appreciative audience was present. The speakers were Professor Werner and Sumner L. Samuels, the president of the Class. The Class poem was read by M. Jacobs, and M. Hirsch officiated as chairman of the Numerals committee, illuminating the "June, 1911" against the silhouetted outline of the college towers, the whole upon the background of an open book.

The second annual Varsity Show of the new City College Dramatic Society was given at the Carnegie Lyceum on the evening of March 25th, when "The Rival," the College Dramatics piece selected, was performed before an ample and appreciative audience. From both the histrionic and the material points of view, the affair was regarded as one of the most successful of its kind that the College has ever given. Each member of the cast, from the veraciously choleric old Sir Anthony and the stately but irrepressible Mrs. Malaprop to the alluring Lucy and the ingenuous Bob whose valor was so sorely tried, rose to his opportunity like a man, or lady, as the case might be. The players were as follows:

Sir Anthony Absolute, Max Hacker, '14; Captain Absolute, Thomas E. Coulton, '14; Faulkland, Harry Rothkowitz, '14; Bob Acres, Isaac Chapman, '14; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, John A. Kear, Jr., '13; Fag, Martin D. Sydney Peterson, '15; David, Jerome Martin Ziegler, '14; Coachman, Franklin R. Fielding, '11; Mrs. Malaprop, Leonard J. Matlow, '12; Lydia Languish, Harold L. Lemlein, '15; Juila Melville, Sidney Abrams, '14; Lucy, Harry C. Falk, '13. The prologue was spoken by Samuel C. Kohs, '12, as a sergeant-at-law, and Abraham Greenky, '13, as an attorney.

The production was under the direction of Dr. Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, of the faculty advisory committee. The music was by the College orchestra, under the direction of Professor Baldwin. The officers of the Society constituting its executive committee were Stephen K. Rapp, '11, president; Enos Waters, '13, business manager; Ira N. Lind, '12, advertising manager; Mitchell Cahn, '13, property manager; and David Boehm, '13, secretary.

Wednesday afternoon, April 26th was High School Day at the College. The members of the faculty high school committee received some three hundred visiting instructors and

students of the City High Schools. In groups the visitors were piloted over the College plant by College student guides supported by the student council and by the several High School Day High School Alumni Associations at the College. Each group of guests was taken through the gymnasium and the science departments, was brought to the Great Hall to hear part of Professor Baldwin's organ recital, and was then escorted to Townsend Harris Hall where our College players gave selected scenes from "The Rivals," under Doctor Taaffe's supervision.

Professor Baskerville delivered the opening address at the extraordinary meeting of the New York Section of the American Department of Chemistry held on the occasion of the dedication of the Chemists' Club, March 17, 1911.

On April 20th, 1911, Professor Baskerville addressed the Pratt Institute Alumni Association on "Contradictions in Chemistry." On April 28th, Professor Baskerville addressed the Syracuse Section of the American Chemical Society and on April 29th he spoke before the Eastern New York Section of the Society on the "Chemistry of Anæsthetics." This last lecture was delivered in response to a special invitation from Dr. W. K. Whitney, chief of the Research Division of the General Electric Co.

Professor Baskerville's work on "The Chemistry of Anæsthetics," begun in February 1910, is now nearing completion. The *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for May, June, and July will contain the results of the professor's work on ether. The *American Druggist* for February 13 and 27 and March 13 contains an article entitled "A List of Anæsthetics." In collaboration with Dr. J. T. Gwathmey, Dr. Baskerville is preparing a treatise on "Anæsthetics."

A second edition of "Progressive Problems in General Chemistry" by Professor Baskerville and Doctor Estabrooke (D. C. Heath & Co.) is to appear shortly.

A review of "Municipal Chemistry," a series of thirty lectures by experts, delivered at the College of the City of New York during 1910, edited by Professor Baskerville (McGraw-Hill Publishing Company) has recently appeared in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. The reviewer, Dr. L. H. Baekeland—the inventor of velox paper and bakelite—says:

"Professor Baskerville has utilized to the best advantage his many friendly relations, and succeeded in arousing enough

enthusiasm to get so many distinguished men to lecture at the College of the City of New York. He thus was able to present us a volume which ought to be in the hands of everybody who is interested in the sanitary or other chemical engineering problems which confront large and small cities. His book should specially be read and consulted by everybody who is directly or indirectly connected with the Board of Health, as well as by city engineers."

Professor Moody has inaugurated the system of having special lecturers each an expert in his own field, for his students in Industrial Chemistry. Some recent lecturers and their topics follow: Dr. H. C. Humphreys, "Corn Products"; Mr. J. W. Loveland, "Soap"; Mr. Robert Schwarz, "Brewing"; Dr. F. G. Wiechman, "Sugar Refining." Excursions are also made to the plants under control of these gentlemen.

Professor Friedburg has recently delivered two lectures before the National Association of German-American Technologists as follows: January 14, Philadelphia, Pa., "Perfumes,—Natural and Artificial"; February 28, Newark, N. J., "Poisons and Famous Historical Cases of Poisoning."

Doctor Stevenson (with Professor Baskerville) presented a paper at the March meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, on "The Examination of Commercial Oxygen." He has recently been elected secretary of the Chemistry Teachers' Club of New York City. At the April meeting of this organization, Doctor Stevenson presented a paper on "Drops." He has also been appointed to the membership committee of the Chemists' Club.

The May issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* contains articles on "The Detection of the Platinum Metals by Means of the 'Glow' Reaction" by Dr. L. J. Curtman, and P. Rothberg, '13, and "The Systematic Detection of Barium" by Dr. L. J. Curtman and E. Frankel, '12; Prof. Svante Arrhenius, of the University of Stockholm, and honorary lecturer at Yale University, lectured at the College on May 17.

In the April number of the *Journal of English and Germanic Department Philology* appears a continuation of the essay on of English "The Dramatic Unities in England" by Mr. Louis S. Friedland '05, of the English Department. This article is to be continued.

Mr. Adolph Lewisohn of this city gave some time since a fund of one thousand dollars for the German Departmental Library. A considerable beginning has been made of German toward the utilization of the fund, the works already secured being especially in the field of Goethe literature. Professor Werner and others in the department have also personally added some three hundred volumes to the library.

At a recent meeting of the *Deutscher Sprachverein* Doctor Voelkel of the German department was reelected president and Mr. Hartmann was reelected secretary.

The organ recitals by Professor Baldwin in the Great Hall during the season now closing have met with even a more cordial Department response on the part of the community than in previous years. Fifty-nine recitals have been given of Music with an aggregate attendance of 75,000.

The College orchestra has been unusually active during the year, having played at nearly a score of functions of all sorts.

On Thursday evening, May 4th, the orchestra and Choral Society gave a joint concert in the Great Hall.

Both organizations have gained in membership during the year.

Mr. F. E. Lutz, of the American Museum of Natural History, Department of Natural History gave a public lecture in the department on March 10th on the subject of Insect Architecture.

The Biological Seminar has held regular monthly meetings for the discussion of scientific progress. On April 4th a joint meeting was held with the staff of the department of philosophy for the discussion of the methods and aims of science.

Professor Winslow made two addresses before the Congress of Technology in Boston on April 10th and 11th, on "Technology and Public Health," and "Factory Sanitation and Efficiency." He gave a course of lectures on public health topics at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., on the 12th, 13th, 18th, and 19th of April.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Fasten, '10, and Mr. Crozier, '12, will be at the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at Woods Hole this summer and Doctor Goldfarb will be at the Marine Biological Laboratory. Mr. Hilliard has accepted a position for the summer at the Dublin Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory, Dublin, N. H. Three members of the

junior class will be at the Cold Spring Harbor laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

The Biological Club has had a very successful season, holding two meetings a month at which members of the instructing staff and student members have presented papers. On March 23 Prof. H. E. Crampton, of the American Museum of Natural History, gave a very successful lecture on travels in the South Seas.

The staff locker and dressing room in the gymnasium has been
 Department of Physical Instruction and Hygiene made over into a record room and medical examination room, for greater convenience of individual instruction in personal hygiene.

An article by Professor Storey upon the subject of "Individual Instruction in Personal Hygiene" appeared in the *Physical Education Review* for May. Articles by Doctor Storey on "First Aid and Emergency Treatment" and upon the "Teaching of Hygiene" are included in the new *Cyclopedia of Education*, edited by Professor Paul Monroe, of Columbia.

It is an item of some interest that a prominent manufacturing association recently reprinted from our College register the departmental announcement of the department of physical instruction and hygiene for distribution to all schools and colleges, and Y. M. C. A. and church organizations in which physical education is given in this country and Canada.

A paper by Professor Coffin on "A New Point of View of the
 Department of Physics Bjerknæs Hydrodynamic Analogy" was read before the American Physical Society at the University of California, on Saturday, March 4th.

On Sunday evening, April 30th, Prof. William B. Guthrie gave
 Department of Political Science an address on "Peace" at the Metropolitan Temple, under the auspices of the International Peace Forum.

Professor Downer delivered the final lecture for the year before the *Société Nationale des professeurs français* on May 6.
 Department of Romance Languages His subject was *Les Idées de M. Hovelague sur l'enseignement des littératures étrangères*.

On Friday and Saturday, April 14 and 15, the Public Speaking Conference was held at our College. This conference
 Department of Public Speaking embraces the instructors of public speaking in the colleges of New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Mr. Red-

mond of our department was on the committee of arrangements. Dr. Frederick B. Robinson delivered an address on "Oral English as a College Entrance Requirement." A graduate of the College, Prof. E. W. Scripture, also addressed the conference. His topic was "Stuttering and Stammering."

The conference elected Professor Palmer its president for the coming year. It also launched a new publication, *The Public Speaking Review* and Doctor Robinson was appointed on the board of editors.

Mr. Joseph Mosher has just completed all the requirements for the Ph. D. in English at Columbia University and will receive his degree in June.

The second annual joint debate with Bates College was held in Townsend Harris Hall on Friday evening, April 28. The question was "Resolved: That reciprocity with Canada as recommended recently by the joint commission at Washington, would be of economic advantage to the United States." The College was represented by Jesse Perlman, '12; Jesse Schwartz, '12, and Richard Stern, '11, who upheld the affirmative. The judges awarded the decision to Bates College by a vote of two to one.

The Prize Speaking Contest was held in Townsend Harris Hall, Friday, May 12. The competitors for the prize of the board of trustees and the Drummond prize delivered the following original orations: "Our Duty to Our Workingmen," Isadore Eisenberg; "Progress," Morris L. Jacobs; "The Poet," David P. Berenberg; "Dreamers and Works," Samuel L. Schwartz; "The Ideals of a City College," Stephen K. Rapp; "The Price of Progress," Jesse Perlman. The sophomores who competed for the Roemer prize with declamations of poetry were Thomas J. Abrams, (Nason's "Unter den Linden"), John A. Kear, Jr. (Whittier's "The Pipes at Lucknow"), Lester M. Brown (Stanbury's "How He Saved St. Michaels"). The judges were three alumni of the college, Lewis Sayre Burchard, '77; Burton C. Meighan, '90; George L. Walker, '90.

ALUMNI NOTES

THE City College Class-Secretaries Association held its annual meeting and dinner at the Arion Society on Saturday, April 22. Some forty gentlemen were present and about thirty of the sixty classes were represented. The evening proved to be most genial and inspiring. The members of this Association, as their acquaintance with one another grows, very naturally cultivate the finest sentiments of our College and revive its best traditions. After dinner Mr. Trustee Kohns, Professor Werner, Doctor Fagnani, Professor McGuckin, Mr. Mack and Professor LeGras spoke, most of them cheerfully and nearly all very interestingly.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gustave LeGras, '79; Vice-President, Hugo S. Mack, '77; Secretary, Robert F. Smith, '87; Treasurer, John C. Hume, '80; Historian, Dr. Edward W. Stitt, '81. The Association now has compiled reliable lists of the Alumni. A biographical card catalogue, in the preparation of which the Associate Alumni is giving aid, is under way.

At the eighth annual re-union of the Class of 1903, held at Mouquin's on Saturday evening, April 1, it was decided to present an appropriate gift to the College on the occasion of the decennial anniversary of graduation. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Gabriel Richard Mason; secretary, Benjamin Siegel; treasurer, Nathan Faeder; poet, Elias Lieberman.

At a dinner of the Class of 1894, held Saturday, April 24, it was resolved to raise a fund of five hundred dollars as a class memorial, the income to be devoted to providing a prize for joint debates. The amount is now assured and Mr. Naumburg, chairman of the committee, will make all the necessary arrangements with the College authorities.

The annual dinner of the Class of 1884 at the Arion Society Building on Thursday, April 27, 1911, was attended by twenty-two members of the class and by the guests, Professors Werner, Compton, Tisdall and Sim. In the afternoon many had accepted Mr. Roeder's invitation to the Belasco Theatre and had enjoyed the artistic performance of "The Concert." In their addresses the guests of the evening called attention to a number of changes that had taken place at the College since 1884. The "perpetual" officers are Lee Kohns, president, August Rupp, historian, and William Fox, secretary. The next meeting is booked for the usual fourth Thursday in April.

The thirtieth anniversary dinner of the Class of 1881 was held at the Savoy, Thursday evening, May 4. Mr. Robert Nelson Kenyon acted as toastmaster. Superintendent Roeser of Denver, Col., came the furthest distance to attend the dinner. The lawyers were represented by Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Moses Weinman, Herman Aaron, Moses Esberg, George Haas, and James W. Hyde, secretary of the board of trustees of the College. Rev. Dr. A. H. McKinney, and Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin of Glens Falls, Rev. John Baumeister, Dr. Frank H. Perkins, District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt, Albert Ulmann, Theodore Beran, Richard B. Lunn, Edward S. Popper and Edward B. Wells were also present.

A feature of the dinner was the inspection of the separate photographs which were taken at the time of graduation. Some of the class had not met for thirty years, and a delightful evening was spent in renewing old time friendships and in pledging renewed loyalty to the College.

The sixth annual banquet of the Class of 1906 was held at the Hotel Martinique on the evening of Saturday, May 6. President Finley, who had arrived from Europe on the morning of that day, honored the class by his presence. He made a short informal address and was loudly cheered by the diners. There were no formal speeches.

Thirty 1907 men gathered at Kalil's in Park Place on May 13 to hold appropriate exercises over their survival after another year of struggle. President Farrell was toastmaster.

He succeeded in inflecting nearly every one of the thirty on a reasonable attentive twenty-nine. The following men insisted on a hearing: Harry J. Biek, "By way of introduction"; Abraham H. Halprin, "Under Remick's towers"; Arthur C. Lumley, "What we are doing on the Heights"; Albert Mannheimer, "Responsibilities we have assumed"; Berthold Lipschutz, "For the lawyers—briefly," and "What '07 men have done—if anything," Harvey C. Polley. The following were elected to hold office for the next two years: President, Patrick H. Gallagher; secretary, Arthur C. Lumley.

The Class of 1886 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a dinner at the Hotel Astor on the 20th of May. Twenty-one members of the class gathered about the board. They found a special cause for congratulation this year in the appointment as member of the Board of Trustees of their classmate Moses J. Stroock, who made the principal address of the evening, and who showed plainly his intention to take a very active interest in the administration of the College. The class voted to make a gift to their Alma Mater and appointed a committee to study the matter. This will be their second contribution in the series of class-gifts. They were not a large class at graduation, and about one fourth of the members have passed away since; the sense of loyalty and gratitude is very strong in the class. One of its distinctions is the relatively large number of men it has given to the educational system of the city.

The Class of 1896 celebrated its fifteenth year since graduation by holding a dinner at Healy's 66th Street and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening, May 27, 1911.

Those present were Jerome Alexander, George W. M. Clark, Joseph A. Cunningham, Frederick J. Dreyfus, Rudolph P. Ellis, Millard H. Ellison, Joseph H. Gandolfo, Emil Glück, Samuel Hoffman, Charles B. Jameson, Edward Kasner, Herbert A. Knox, James T. Lee, Frederick Lese, Henry Levy, Emil Moschowitz, Harold M. Phillips, Maurice L. Rippe, Emilius W. Scheer, Hugh J. Smallen, Otto C. Sommerich, Charles F. Thelluson, Morris C. Valentine, Frank B. Vermilyn, Oscar Wagner and Samuel Weschler:—twelve lawyers, nine teachers, two chemists, two physicians and one civil engineer; seventeen married and nine unmarried.

Out of the entire class of the '84 men, it appears that but five are dead; almost three of every four are married. There are almost thirty teachers (including two school principals and one professor), about twenty-two lawyers, six doctors, three clergymen, and the rest are civil engineers, chemists or business men.

On the evening of May 31, at Café Boulevard, the Class of 1900 held its annual reunion at which thirty-seven were present. Dr. I. Odgen Woodruff, class president, acted as toastmaster and called upon the following: Doctor Breithuh, who spoke on the new college and traced those changes which have occurred since the class graduated; Samuel F. Frank, who spoke on behalf of the legal profession; Doctor Wiener, who responded to the toast "1900 in Medicine"; Doctor Méras, who told of the work 1900 had done in pedagogy and Doctor Merrill, who spoke on "Inter-class Spirit." Among the other speakers were Messrs. Wilson, Sinsheimer, Brand, M. K. Cohen, Haupt, Sugarman and Goodwin. The president then paid a tribute to the late Professor Woolf, referring most feelingly to the friendship which existed between the professor and students and to the fortitude with which he bore the sufferings of a long illness. A substantial sum of money was raised at the dinner to form the nucleus of a permanent class fund.

At a meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Wednesday, March 29,

Phi Beta Kappa Dr. Robert H. Lowie, '01, of the Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, read a paper on "An Ethnologist in the Field." The following minute was adopted, spread upon the records, and sent to the widow of General Tremain:

The members of the New York Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society always appreciated and enjoyed the fine qualities of mind and heart of their associate, General Henry Edwin Tremain.

Now that the Society is deprived of the geniality and charm of his immediate presence, the members recall most vividly his distinguished services to the nation in the hour of anguish and his hardly less valuable contributions to the development of our civil life in time of peace by his social and literary studies.

The Society is deeply gratified by the knowledge that General Tremain, who was always most loyal and generous to his Alma Mater and never failed in solicitude for her welfare was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and an eminent member of its Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The members beg to make known to his widow the high esteem in which they hold the memory of General Tremain and they offer her their sincerest sympathy.

The annual meeting of the City College Club for the election of officers was held on March 18. The following were elected: City College Club President, Everett P. Wheeler, '56; first vice-president, Bernard Naumburg, '94; second vice-president, Frederick Hobart, '60; secretary, Dr. Alfred Michaelis, '94; treasurer, Robert C. Birkhahn, '01; historian, John Hardy, '53; board of managers—to serve two years, Alfred G. Compton, '53; Adolph Werner, '57; John Lieberman, '97; Joseph S. Wood, '61; Joseph S. Bittenwieser, '83; Gabriel R. Mason, '03; to serve one year—John S. Roberts, '95.

On April 15 was held the last meeting in the old club rooms. Dr. Robert G. Eccles spoke on "Travels in Spain." The first gathering in the Tower Rooms, on April 22, was devoted to a reception to Mr. Abraham I. Elkus, recently elected regent of the University of the State of New York, and Mr. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, recently appointed member of the city board of education. Mr. Elkus and Mr. Mahoney spoke first. They said they felt the college was at length beginning to be recognized as the great power it is, and agreed that City College men should be appointed to city positions for which they were fitted, instead of calling men from other colleges. Professor Duggan, representing the faculty, briefly reviewed the work of the College, showing that, with it running every day in the week and at night as well, it gave the best returns of any city investment. J. L. Bittenwieser compared the tower with the Tower of Babel, to which many tongues came to be converted into English. Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, the club chaplain, represented the Class of 1861, which held its jubilee May 20.

This jubilee was largely attended. Of the class there were present, E. Francis Hyde, Edward C. Kelly, William Little, William McGeorge, Jr., William H. Wiley, Joseph S. Wood, and Dr. B. M. Briggs. After the supper, President Wheeler called

upon most of these gentlemen for remarks. Addresses were also made by Mr. Rydecker and President Finley. The picture of Gilbert Elliott, '61, who fell at Lookout Mountain, was hung over the guests' table, draped with flags. Several songs, written for the occasion by Doctor Briggs, were sung by the class.

At the annual meeting of the Quarterly Association, April 11, the officers of the preceding year, on nomination of acting Quarterly President Werner on behalf of his committee, were Association reëlected. They are: President, Charles A. Downer, '86; vice-president, Ernest Ilgen, '82; treasurer, Nelson P. Mead, '99; secretary, Joseph V. Crowne. The appointment of associate editors and of business manager rests with the editor and the board of trustees. Four trustees were chosen to serve jointly with members elected by the Associate Alumni and with certain *ex-officio* trustees representing both organizations. The board of trustees for 1911 is composed as follows: Professor Downer, president of the Quarterly Association; Doctor Leipziger, president of the Associate Alumni; Professor LeGras, president of the City College Class Secretaries Association; Messrs. Lauterbach, '64, Bittenwieser, '83, Friedland, '05, and Pollitzer, '79, elected by the Quarterly Association; and Messrs. Birkhahn, '01, Burchard, '77, Haase, '87, Lydecker, '71, and Wheeler, '56, elected by the Associate Alumni. The Association received with a vote of thanks the reports of the editor, the business manager, and the treasurer, which showed a highly satisfactory condition and a favorable outlook.

PERSONAL

'55. The library of Elihu Dwight Church was recently sold for about \$1,250,000.

'57. Mr. Everett P. Wheeler repeated on April 18 his lecture on "The Relation Between the Lawyer and His Client." This, as originally planned, was the first of a series of addresses delivered by prominent members of the legal profession, as arranged by the Committee on Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyer's Association, of which Mr. Wheeler is chairman, and delivered under the auspices of the Educational Alliance. Such was the success of the series that it was repeated as part of the public lectures arranged by the board of education. Mr. Wheeler, in his address, brought out the position of the lawyer as in effect an officer of the court, defined the limits to which he might go in securing and producing evidence, emphasized the unremitting study both of the law and of human nature necessary to the legal practitioner, and dwelt upon the absolute frankness necessary in all relations between lawyer and client.

'59. Asa Bird Gardiner has been reelected Sachem of the Society of Tammany.

'64. George E. Hoe has donated to the school of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the city nine prizes, one in each department, to be known as the "George E. Hoe Prizes."

'69. John Claffin was in May elected vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

'69. Edward M. Shepard has been chosen as the Storrs lecturer at the Yale Law School for the year 1912.

'77. Dr. N. E. Brill, professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has given his name to "Brills Disease." On account of his work upon this subject, the name was proposed by *The Medical Record* and, after a year's investigation was on December 19, 1910, endorsed and accepted by the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Brill has since been appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University.

'79. Dr. Sigmund Pollitzer read a paper on "The Indications for Salvarsan" at the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society at Albany, April 18, and by invitation "On the Present Status of the Ehrlich-Hata Remedy" at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, Boston, June 13. Dr. Pollitzer has recently been appointed by President Taft First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. A number of prominent physicians in civil life have recently been invited to enter the Army Medical Reserve Corps to act in an advisory capacity should occasion for their services arise.

'80. Roswell B. Burchard is serving his sixth term as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

'84. Julius M. Mayer has been elected first vice-president of the Republican Club. He succeeds ex-Senator Elsberg, '91.

'86. Charles Lane Poor is lieutenant commander of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia.

'96. Jerome Alexander lectured at Columbia University April 24 on "Colloids and the Colloidal Condition" and April 26 on "The Manufacture and Testing of Glue and Gelatine."

'98. Abraham Smith has been appointed principal of Public School 125, Manhattan.

'03. Elias Lieberman has written an interesting book on "The Local Short Story."

'03. On July 1, Robert B. Brodie will start for a trip to the Orient.

'03. Walter R. Johnson is successfully conducting the Walter R. Johnson Orchestra.

'06. D. B. Steinman has been appointed assistant professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Idaho.

'09. Messrs. Katz, Mason and Rosemund have just completed the forestry course at Yale. For the past two months they have been doing practical work near Trinity, Texas.

OBITUARY

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ISAAC SEGAL, '08, died February 22, after an illness of three months. The historian requests information.

The date of the death of GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, notice of which appeared in the March QUARTERLY, was January 22, 1911.

Professor SOLOMON WOOLF died May 27, after a lingering illness. An article upon his career will appear in our next number.

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The City College Quarterly

Founded by

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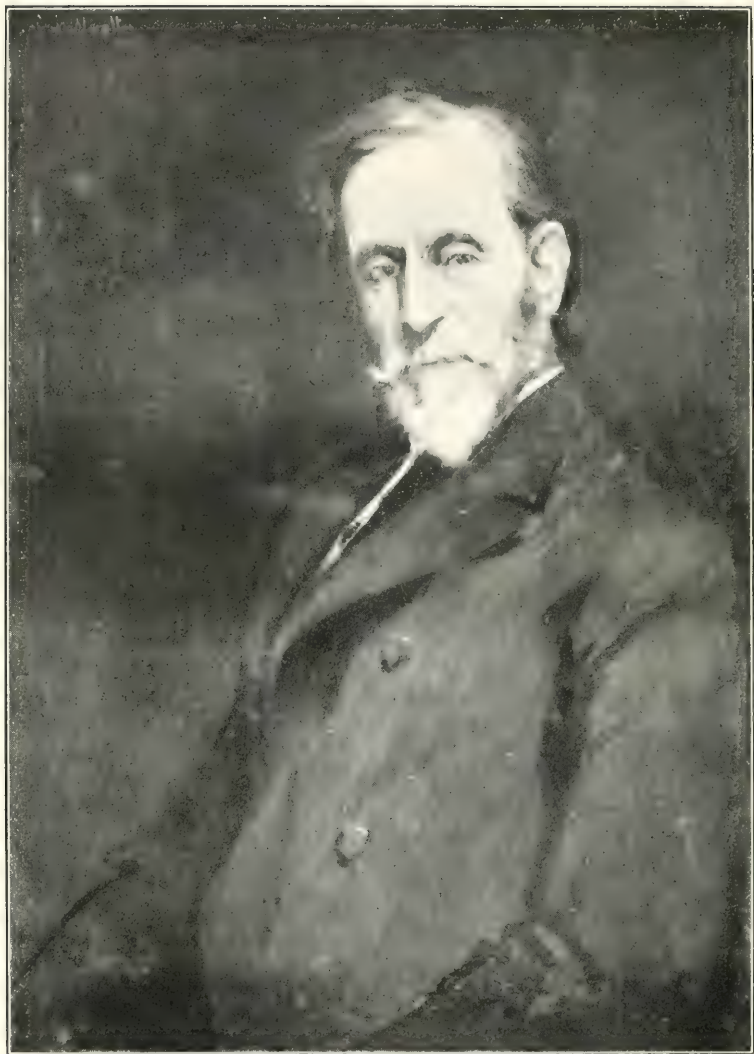
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PROFESSOR SOLOMON WOOLF

FROM A PAINTING BY SAMUEL J. WOOLF '99

SOLOMON WOOLF

SOON after the death of Professor Koerner, tutor Solomon Woolf, alumnus of the class of 1859, was advanced to the Chair of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing at the College of the City of New York, on October 10, 1877. The students of twenty-five successive Sophomore classes came to know him intimately, enjoyed his good natured chaff, admired his trenchant epigrams, and learned a certain amount of "drawing from casts." Even those who were at first convinced of the fact that they could not possibly learn to draw anything, soon became interested in the work, were taught how to observe, how to study details, how to reproduce what they saw, in a clean and conscientious manner. "From the large to the small," "from the general outline to the minute details," that was the adage and method of work they learned to apply not only in drawing, but in other studies as well.

Twenty-five senior classes listened to the brilliant lecturer discoursing on the beautiful in nature and in art. All were incited to search for examples, to collect prints and photographs, to admire and appreciate that which was so far removed from their daily lives and ordinary surroundings.

When, owing to the introduction of new subjects, "drawing from casts" was dropped from the required list and descriptive geometry was threatened with a similar fate, Professor Woolf defended the work in a masterly way, and his great address before the final vote was taken will be remembered by all who heard it, as a splendid example of clear thought and expression, striking and polished language, and earnest, fiery delivery. He was leaving his post owing to ill health, but he hated to see the work, which he knew to be of such great importance to the New York boy especially, neglected and even abolished.

He was retired, January 1, 1903, from the official chair, but remained as Professor Emeritus and Lecturer until the end of the collegiate year.

Born in Mobile, Alabama, January 6, 1841, he was brought up in the New York public schools, finishing at the Free Academy in 1859, and receiving the Master's degree several years later. His original appointment as tutor dates from May 12, 1859.

He inherited the artistic temperament from his father, Edward Woolf, one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society and an artist who started the old comic weekly "Judy." His brothers, the late Ben Woolf, music and art critic on the *Boston Herald*, the late Michael A. Woolf, famous for his whimsical drawings of street children, and A. E. Woolf, the electro-chemist, are all well known in their respective careers.

His own achievements were in painting and sculpture, some examples of which were exhibited at the National Academy of Design. His bas-reliefs of General Webb and Professors Scott and Anthon are most noteworthy. He criticized his own work severely, and deplored the fact that his taste for mathematical and precise drawing was evident in all his artistic attempts. On the other hand, his text-book on Descriptive Geometry was excellent and complete.

He believed in the usefulness of hobbies. His was entomology and more especially butterflies and moths. His large collection was donated to the Natural History Department of the College. He was a member of the Numismatic Society.

A man with strong convictions, he was still tolerant with others. His subordinates were always permitted to introduce changes and try out theories, even though he did not approve them. He believed that every man must find out what is best suited for himself, and should be encouraged in that search. In spite of his strong likes and dislikes, he repeatedly regretted the fact that all cannot be friends.

He had been ailing more or less for years and often the pain he suffered must have been excruciating. He bore it

with a smile, and his funniest sayings and writings have come from the sick bed.

On May 27, 1911, he died in New York. He leaves a wife and a daughter, to whom, as well as to his grandchildren, he was very much devoted.

WILLIAM FOX.

THE THIRTIETH MAN

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS JUNE 18, 1911

Young Men of the Class of June, 1911:—

In this ceremony, anticipating your crowning with bacca-laureate degrees, I feel as if I were performing the office of the ancient prophet who walked one day many centuries ago out over the Judaean hills to anoint a young man who should some day be king. You will remember, perhaps, that all the sons of the patriarch from whose family the king was to be selected were made to pass before the prophet (though he was disposed to take the very first because of his stature and countenance) and that it was not till the youngest, out in the fields herding the sheep, was sent for that the son of royal destiny was identified and anointed against the day of his crowning and the years of his ruling. To-day I see you each on this New World hill as the prophet finally saw the predestined king on that far hillside of the Old World.

It was the figure of that same young man about to be king, let me remind you, that Michael Angelo saw one day in a block of marble on an Italian hillside—and evoked into an immortality comparable with that of the Psalms of this shepherd king which will be preserved and repeated probably as long as there is human speech.

And it was the spirit of this same young man which Browning caught hundreds of years after Michael Angelo into these lines of our own tongue:

“What stops my despair

This: 'tis not what man does which exalts him, but what man would do!

See the king—I would help him

Could I wrestle to raise him from sorrow, grow poor to enrich,

To fill up his life, starve my own out, I would, knowing which

I know that my service is perfect.”

What a kingship meant in those days is intimated by the first fable of scriptural record, of a few generations before the

time of David—the fable of the trees who assembled to choose a king. They nominated first the olive tree, but he declined, saying, “Why should I leave my fatness,” and “go up and down for the other trees.” And likewise answered the fig and the vine saying: Should we leave our sweetness and good fruit and good cheer “to go up and down for the other trees?” So the other trees finally chose the bramble or thistle, and put their trust in his shadow, till the fire came out of the bramble and consumed them. The kingship as defined in this fable, though it was perverted, meant a going up and down for the people, and it is of such a kingship that I wish to say a few words to you—for it seems to me that the training and anointing of you young men for such service is one of the peculiar offices of this College.

I have estimated that in thickly settled communities one person in about every thirty adults is a public servant, that is, is going up and down in some vicarious capacity for the other twenty-nine. The ratio is higher or lower according to the degree of socialized life in a community but I shall arbitrarily take this ratio and call the public servant the thirtieth man.

This “thirtieth man” sweeps the streets of the city. He is pontifex of the country roads. He lights the lamps when the natural lights of heaven go out, and extinguishes the fires of the earth. With one hand he gathers our letters of affection and business and with the other distributes them in the remotest cabins on the mountains. He weighs the wind, reads the portents of the clouds, gives augur of the heat and cold. He makes wells in the valleys, he fills the pools with water. He tastes the milk before the city child may drink it; he tests and labels the food in the stores and shops; he corrects false balances and short measures. He keeps watch over forest and stream; gives warning of rocks and shoals to men at sea and of plague and poison to those on land. He is warden of fish and bird and wild beast; he is host to the homeless and shelterless; he is guardian and nurse to the child who comes friendless into the world and chaplain at the burial of the man who goes friendless out of it. He is assessor and collector of taxes

—treasurer and comptroller; he is the teacher of seventeen million children, youth, men and women; he is public librarian and maker of books; overseer of the poor and supervisor; superintendent, doctor, nurse and guard in hospital, prison and almshouse; coroner and keeper of the potter's field. He is mayor, judge, public prosecutor and sheriff (who may summon all the other twenty-nine as his *posse comitatus*). He is a soldier in the army and a sailor in the navy, general and admiral, legislator, justice, member of the cabinet, Governor and President.

In addition to this he is member of numberless public commissions and boards, paid and unpaid, industrial, educational, scientific, philanthropic, administrative, with functions ranging all the way from the inspection of terrapin in one state and scythe stones in another state, to the regency of schools in most of the states.

So it has come about that whereas once in a primitive anarchic state every man was for himself, now one man in every thirty is protecting, inspecting, instructing or nursing the other twenty-nine and their children. And the size of the section is growing smaller and the number of sections greater; for every year sees many new boards or commissions created. In one year, I noticed some time ago, 104 new boards and commissions had been voted in the various states. Once society got on with its thousandth man or its hundredth man, then its fiftieth; but even now the ratio of one in thirty may be too small for this community at least.

This catalogue and this ratio of vicariousness intimate the enormity and variety of the public service. The mere names of the thirtieth men (some of whom are women) and their offices in New York fill a volume of nearly six hundred pages of the size of the *City Record*.

To many readers of this volume it gives no suggestion of else than the size and expense of our civil list, of high potential political patronage and of low actual efficiency. But I am thinking that if one who saw the real significance of this list could express it, he would find more vital, human and

poetic material here than Homer found for his epic of the siege of ancient Troy. For this standing army of nearly a hundred thousand (82,000 names are on the pay-roll of the city I am informed by the Bureau of Municipal Research) is engaged in a daily fight against the enemies of this city, invisible for the most part, that never lift their siege day nor night. I have thought that Walt Whitman might have made a heroic poem of great power if he had but written in his rugged rhythm the titles of the officers and soldiers in this great army of peace, of men fighting fires in the forests or the tenements, of men fighting bacteria in the air, earth and water, of men and women fighting ignorance and laziness and passion in the thousands of public school rooms; of men fighting uncleanness and uncleanliness and corruption and waste with brooms and statistic and lens and meter and honest expert and eyes.

I remember reading once the definition of a signal box. It was defined, not as a box made of certain material, of certain dimensions, and of certain equipment, but as a place "where men, in an agony of vigilance, light blood-red and sea-green fires to keep other men from death,"—"a house of life and death." And a definition of a post-box, a most unpoetical name as one sees it written in reports and a most inartistic object as one sees it attached to a street lamp. It was defined, however, not as a box of certain price, color, size and metal, but as a "sanctuary of human words."

And if someone of like insight could make the definitions of other everyday realities about us, democracy might appear the glorious thing which in its intending it really is; for as the poet who made this definition of the signal box and the post-box has said "Democracy is always dreaming of a nation of kings"; kings in the sense of men who are monarchs of themselves at least, clear visioned, strong willed, clean virtued, sovereigns. It is of that dreaming, of that longing, as I said to your brother Sons of the City two years ago, that you have been educated.

But in another sense the "kings" of democracy are these

"thirtieth men," anointed, appointed, not by some far-seeing prophet, living apart from the people, but selected of the hurried and often fickle desires of men in the midst of the struggle for existence. The gathering of votes for such kings in rough boxes in tailor shops or barber shops or like places, does not impress one with the importance and sacredness of the franchise. And yet the timid journey of Samuel to a village in Judæa to anoint a son of Jesse to the kingship, was not a more significant pilgrimage than is that of a mechanic, merchant or lawyer who goes into the next block to cast his vote for the thirtieth man, in a republic.

For despite all the frustration of selfishness and dishonesty and venality; despite all the proneness of the average voter (as of even the king-making prophet of old) to look upon the "outward appearance" and to take the man who puts himself forward first; despite all the reluctance of the prosperous olive and the eagerness of the demagogic bramble (or thistle) to "go up and down for the people," there is sublimer import in a democracy's elections than in a theocratic appointment, for these elections represent an aspiration of human intelligence and not a mere dictation of destiny, however superior

Did any king of ancient or even of modern time, for example, have a higher commission than that which one generation gives to a teacher in its public school, college or university, to prepare its children for a better, happier, nobler living in the next generation? Can you imagine a king anointed to a holier service than that to which a nurse is set apart of public sympathy and utter unselfishness? Even the cleaner in the street is the tangible expression of a motive of far higher human beneficence than the appearance of angels of deliverance, or of warning in the paths of individuals of the ancient and mediæval times.

I take an illustration even more intimate. Every morning in this College a report is received of the cases of contagious disease in the City and every day one of our staff examines the list of homes of our students to discover if any one is menaced by these cases. The king whom the ancient prophet

anointed imagined guardian angels that should keep men from dashing their feet against stones or from being poisoned by adders or from dying of pestilence that walked in darkness or from wasting at noonday of destruction. Here has the city man made real those angels, in so matter-of-fact a way that they appear only as white-habited street-cleaners and nurses and bacteriologists and medical and laboratory assistants.

A young man of letters, of distinguished literary lineage, returned from abroad, said to me that New York seemed to him "barbaric and intensely selfish." But I replied that if he would but let me take him to certain places he would know that he was mistaken. One need not excuse the barbarisms and selfishnesses, which are everyday advertised, in saying that no great city has, as a city, intended more loftily, more unselfishly in its heart, as this College itself witnesses. One needs to read this city record with insight to know with what high and unselfish purpose this city is sacrificing today and praying for a better to-morrow.

When journeying through a pass in the Jura mountains in France last March, I saw silhouetted against the cold evening sky the figures of soldiers climbing along a ridge to their fortress at the end of the day's march or scouting. In Florence I saw troop after troop crossing and recrossing the Arno to and from that hill of San Miniato where the replica of Michael Angelo's David stands looking over the city and across to the snowy Apennines. At Siena, I was waked in the morning by the tramp of soldiers' feet. In the place of the Cæsars I saw multitudes held in by lines of soldiers, while two kings, one of the South, and the other of the North passed. Everywhere were soldiers. And always was rising the thought, "if only these men, compelled to this military service—useless perhaps except in its disciplines—could be trained and employed against the real foes of a people, of a nation, and a city, what a power would be released for the general good—one-tenth of the active years of every man.

And what if those forces could be added to the strength of our thirtieth man in this city, in this republic!

But if one may not expect to see this in our generation one may cherish this hope that you who have had the dearest and best training that this city has to give, will be readiest to serve her, not as those who seek office for their livelihood or for honor or for leisure, not as the men of Europe who have to serve in the army (though I have wished that every graduate of this College might be caused to serve the City as a West Point man serves the national government, as bacteriologist, chemist, engineer, rodman, statistician, inspector, laborer, teacher, with no thought of his personal advancement) the hope that you will at any rate go even if there is no such office open to you, as the young David who was some day to be king went to minister to the spirit of Saul, who was king before him, willing to starve your own life out to fill up that which the "king" represented—the City that has given some of you birth and all of you re-birth—willing to grow poor or to remain poor yourselves to enrich it, and knowing this know that your service to this city is perfect.

You will often be disappointed as was David. Your "wishes will fall through" as his. You would help, as he, but cannot. Yet go on daring, O my young kings, anointed of your own puissant ambitions, stopping your despair with the cry of that same young king, "'Tis not what man does that exalts him," but what man, constantly, persistently, undauntedly and intelligently "would do."

If you carry that spirit into your work in the city—or wherever you go—it does not so much matter whether you have an office or not. You will be in the public service. You will be of the kings of whom democracy is dreaming.

JOHN H. FINLEY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

HISTORY

THE Department of Physics as it exists to-day at the College of The City of New York is the result of the annulment of a long-existing partnership between chemistry and physics in the old Department of Chemistry and Physics and the immediate union of the "worser" half with a long-recognized and exceedingly modest affinity—the Department of Applied Mathematics. Chemistry resumed her maiden name and the blushing bride lost hers in accepting that of her master—Physics. But as we shall see in following the history of this scholastic divorce and re-marriage, the bride's blushes did not indicate total surrender to her lord and although she does in fact *obey* the laws of her spouse, it is astounding with what grace she adapts those laws to her own devices. To the uninitiated this brief statement may seem a bit of scandal, so to prevent any ill-repute from attaching itself to any of the parties concerned, the events which led to this denouement are herewith presented.

Prior to July 1, 1901, two departments existed in the College, each of which had been created with a very definite object in view. The first, Chemistry and Physics, was one of the original chairs at the foundation of the old Free Academy. At that time, in colleges of liberal arts, the two subjects were very generally assigned to one professor, for although chemistry was recognized in technical schools as an independent subject requiring both analytic and synthetic treatment, its presentation in the general college course followed the same method as that of physics. The "fundamental properties of matter" was the theme, treated first from the physical, and then from the chemical viewpoint. Professor Ira Remsen, in a recent address at the College, called attention to this dual duty of Dr. Gibbs, and many of us remember the sonorous

"write, you sinner, write!" of Professor Doremus when in our initiatory year we gaped at his wonderful experiments in heat or in electricity and failed to record his flowery descriptions and illustrative anecdotes. But both Dr. Gibbs and Professor Doremus were primarily chemists and under the latter especially chemistry received considerably increased recognition in the curriculum.

The other department, Applied Mathematics, had also been established at the college's foundation, and its purpose was a distinctly utilitarian one. This fact cannot receive too much emphasis, for it shows that from the beginning of the college's career, the trustees recognized that service could be rendered to the city by making provision for technical work as well as by providing an exclusively general culture course. Accordingly we find that under Professor Nichols there were courses in subjects now included under the general title of civil engineering, such as road and bridge construction and the science of fortifications. These were specialties, later abandoned, and again renewed with some modifications. At the time of the divorce between Chemistry and Physics, the Department of Applied Mathematics, under Professor Compton, included some purely physical subjects such as analytical mechanics, acoustics and optics, as well as general and spherical astronomy, and the more technical group of studies for the mechanical course—thermodynamics, hydrodynamics, and their applications in the different forms of prime movers. It was to this group of subjects, classed under the general head of Applied Mathematics, that the Board of Trustees assigned the Physics taught in the Department of Chemistry and Physics. Thus one department by the transfer became distinctively chemical, while the other, in acquiring that portion of physics which it had not taught, did not become distinctively physical. Although now known as the Department of Physics, its scope includes all the subjects previously taught by the Department of Applied Mathematics and several others which will be enumerated later.

When the transfer took place the whole responsibility rested



LABORATORY—PHYSICS I



LECTURE ROOM

upon the new Department of Physics. All the apparatus that had been used for demonstration purposes by Professor Doremus was turned over to Professor Compton. But of apparatus for individual laboratory work there was none. Until the creation of the new department, there were no individual laboratory experiments in elementary mechanics, light and sound, and a very limited number in heat, electricity and magnetism. But with an increase in the allotment of time allowed to these subjects after the transfer, it became possible to introduce laboratory work for the students, and so the department has built up this new portion of its work from the beginning. Unfortunately, too, for the comfort of both student and instructor, the transfer came at a time when the crowded condition of the old 23d st. building made it necessary to utilize any available space as a laboratory. For the first year the department used the benches in the woodworking room for laboratory tables and had to arrange a schedule so that both joinery and physics might be done in the same room. The next year this plan proved impossible, so a room was begged from the Department of Drawing and was fitted up with long tables. In this room the apparatus was set up and removed several times a week in order to accommodate the different groups of students studying different portions of the science. For the third year another room was added and the apparatus periodically shifted. Each year added some new course to those previously given, and some new experiments to the old courses. The growth was gradual, but it was always planned in advance. Fortunately, with the limitations of space and funds the new department was not required to produce "Minerva full-fledged from the head of Jupiter." The very restrictions placed upon the department by the working conditions were of benefit in forcing attention to economy of time, space and apparatus.

EQUIPMENT

Following the laying of the corner-stone of the Greater City College in the fall of 1903, the Department of Physics took

up the question of the design and equipment of its quarters in the new buildings. Here the twofold nature of the department compelled separate attention to that portion of its work included under the general title Mechanic Arts, and that portion which is distinctly physical. For the former a separate building was designed, but for the latter, it was decided by the trustees to utilize a portion of the Main Building. Hence the problem became one of adapting the Physics Department to the design of the Main Building instead of designing a building to meet the needs of the department.

The experience of the first three years showed what accommodations the department should have for its immediate use, and gave a very clear indication as to its needs when the buildings should have been completed. Accordingly a plan was adopted providing for the initial needs in the new building, and for later extensions. The first selection of space consisted of the ground floor and the first floor of the south wing of the Main Building, but this choice was changed in favor of the north wing, because it lay nearer to the Mechanic Arts Building, and because only in it could bed-rock foundations be secured for some experimental piers. On the ground floor were placed the mechanician's room, the instructors' laboratory, the storage battery room, the photometric room, a students' laboratory, and two recitation rooms. On the floor above, the lecture room, apparatus exhibition room, three students' laboratories, three recitation rooms, and the administrative room. In deciding upon this selection of rooms the department kept in mind the fact that the utilization of space for teaching purposes is of first consideration, and accordingly it kept out of its plans every thing in the nature of a private office or private laboratory for any of its staff. The administration room and the instructors' laboratory are used conjointly by every member of the department.

In designing the equipment for the lecture room especial attention was given to the problem of providing for the lecturer every possible convenience wherewith to illustrate by actual demonstration all the known physical laws. This was

accomplished first by supplying a very complete set of apparatus for each of the various branches—mechanics, heat, light, sound, electricity and magnetism. All this material is kept classified in glass cases in the apparatus exhibition room and is immediately available for use either by the lecturer or by an instructor in his recitation room. The second convenience for lectures is the utilization of a preparation room which lies between the lecture room and the apparatus room. Herein apparatus may be assembled and thoroughly “tried out” before it is used in public. This room is “behind the scenes.” Its practical necessity and convenience are best illustrated in connection with the third and most important feature of a physics lecture room, namely, the demonstration table. In this the lecturer must have available every tool of his trade—water, gas, steam, compressed air, vacuum, electricity—as well as ready means of controlling their supply, of darkening or lighting the room, of raising or lowering the lantern screen, and of making connection with large measuring instruments visible throughout the room. All of these devices are contained in the two *fixed* ends of the lecture table. The middle portion of the table is detached from the ends, is mounted on rubber-tired wheels and may be moved back from the audience through folding doors into the preparation room. Another table, exactly duplicating the first, is available to replace it. Thus it is seen that, while one lecture is in progress and one set of apparatus is in use, another set of apparatus may be assembled on the extra table in the preparation room and the exchange made during an intermission, or as has happened in scientific meetings, one lecturer may be preparing his exhibit while another is explaining his, and the exchange of apparatus made synchronous with that of the lecturers.

A necessary part of the equipment of the lecture room, as indeed of all the laboratories and recitation rooms in the department, is the main switchboard which occupies one end of the lecture preparation room and faces the corridor. The middle portion of the board contains the terminals of 120 storage cells of 100 ampere-hour capacity. These terminals

may be connected at the board either in series or in parallel in any number one desires, and the cells cannot be short-circuited except with malicious intent. On both sides of the central portion are circuits leading to the various rooms, five circuits to each of the five laboratories, five to the lecture room, five to the preparation room, five to the electrical laboratory in the Mechanic Arts Building, and two to each of the five recitation rooms. In addition there are bus-bars from the power plant supplying both direct and three-phase current, and a complete set of charging switches, indicating instruments and safety devices. All the interconnections between any group of cells or bus-bars and the circuits leading to any room are made with 100-ampere flexible cables every one of which contains a fuse at one end.

The laboratories contain a distribution board as an adjunct to the main switchboard. This distribution board carries the terminals of the five circuits coming from the main switchboard and bus-bars which may be connected thereto by switches. On the same distribution board are the outlets of 25 circuits leading one to each of the student places at the benches in the laboratory. Each bus-bar contains ten plug holes of the same size as the outlets of the students' circuits. With flexible fused cables any student's place may be connected at the distribution board with any circuit from the main switchboard, and therefore at the main switchboard with any combination of storage cells, or with any generator in the electrical laboratory of the Mechanic Arts Building. This complete system of distribution not only makes possible the availability anywhere of any kind of current, but it also provides a means of intercommunication between the different rooms, so that a second's pendulum, for example, operating in one laboratory may have its beats transmitted to any other. The other features which are common to all the students' laboratories are an instructor's demonstration desk with a sink at each end, and broad flat-topped tables accommodating two or three students on a side. Every working place is about one and a half meters along the table and over half a meter half-



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DEPARTMENT ROOM

way across its top. At every place is a shallow drawer with a key; a long drawer for meter bars, standards and cross-bars; and outlets for gas, electric light, and the circuit to the distribution board. In the student laboratories designed for the more advanced work, compressed air and steam are added at every place, while in the instructors' laboratory vacuum outlets (a very necessary feature) complete the equipment.

Adjoining the laboratories and forming an integral part of them are small rooms whose walls are lined with shelves and cabinets full of drawers, and with a huge glass case occupying the middle of the floor space. These are the rooms for storing the apparatus and supplies used by the students. Since each laboratory is devoted to a given kind of work, these store rooms contain only what is needed for that work, and although some kinds of apparatus are common to the work of different laboratories, the supply has been made large enough to prevent the borrowing from one laboratory for the work of another.

The recitation rooms have been designed so that they may be used for both quiz, lecture and demonstration work. Blackboards fill all the wall space, and on two sides of the room, above the blackboards, there is a row of glass cases in which such apparatus may be kept as it is found desirable to make use of either to quiz a student upon its working or to illustrate or amplify the text-book. Charts are mounted upon spring rollers attached to the brackets supporting this row of cases, so that complicated diagrams, synopses and tables are readily available. Near the instructor's desk are gas cocks and the outlets of the two electric circuits from the main switchboard, making it possible for the instructor to perform a limited variety of experiments in the presence of a small audience and give to the student an opportunity to ask about any fact which he does not comprehend.

The constant use of apparatus by the students, and the constant improvement in the experiments assigned to them, result in many needed repairs and in the construction of new apparatus. For this purpose the department has a very thoroughly

equipped shop under the care of a skilled mechanic with an assistant. Their duties, however, are not limited to repair and construction work. They receive, examine, and record all supplies needed for the department, keep the storage cells in good condition, assemble the apparatus for lectures, set up the experiments in the student's laboratories, and respond to emergency calls for help when something goes wrong.

COURSES

The work done by the department is divided into three grades—elementary, general, and elective. All students who have not had high-school physics are required to take one year of elementary work. For those who choose the arts courses this one year is the full requirement, but for the science students another year of general physics is prescribed. In the elementary work lectures upon the main facts of physical science are given weekly with experimental demonstrations, quizzes are held twice a week upon the lectures and upon regularly assigned lessons in a standard textbook, and weekly reports are required upon experiments performed individually in the laboratory. The whole range of the science is briefly covered in the year, the successful completion of the first term's work upon mechanics and heat being a prerequisite to the next term's work upon sound, light, electricity, and magnetism.

The science courses require a year of general physics studied analytically. The first half-year is given to mechanics and heat which are prerequisites to the subjects of the second half year. These are either light and sound, or electricity and magnetism, according to the science course the student has elected, but he may take in addition the one that is not prescribed. There are no general lectures on these subjects, but the text-book is amplified in the recitation-room, and the individual experiments covering a two-hour period are made broad enough to include a wide range of experimental facts. The student having had an introductory view of physical phenomena is assumed to be acquainted with the general facts, so

especial attention is given to the quantitative relations between physical phenomena for the purpose of emphasizing the unity of the science, and of developing in the student a very complete grasp of the interrelation of phenomena, and a very clear comprehension of their basic action. To this end the physical laws are expressed symbolically and are discussed analytically, numerous problems and examples are worked out, and all of the laboratory experiments are made quantitative with the requirement that a definitive degree of precision shall be obtained in all measurements.

The elective subjects offered by the department are for the purpose of enabling the student either to extend his knowledge of pure science, or to prepare himself for the application of physical laws to industrial and engineering practice. In the realm of pure science the subjects offered and elected by students in the junior and senior classes are analytical mechanics, astronomy, and mathematical physics. In the applications of physics to industrial pursuits many more subjects are offered and are more largely elected. Their choice was made to provide a group of physical subjects fundamental to all engineering work so that a student who successfully completes these and also those recommended in the college register by the other science departments has a preparation for such a variety of technical and industrial pursuits that he should have no difficulty in entering and in pursuing some chosen field. These subjects are the strength of materials; the theory and operation of air, water, gas, and steam engines, of direct and of alternating current generators and motors; surveying; and machine tool practice. Mention should be made here of the fact that the equipment of the department in this portion of its work is so complete that the subjects at present offered do not begin to make use of the facilities at hand, and that, should the occasion arise for an extension of the scope of the work of the college, that portion of the department included under the original title of applied mathematics is prepared to give work of a distinctively engineering character.

METHODS

A word now as to the method of instruction. The great auk is no more rare than the City College student who thinks physics is easy. One fact he does learn about physics (and sometimes, alas! the only one he remembers), namely, that physics is not easy. Most students would say physics is hard. Nature's book is wide open, but the pages are written in symbols that are being but very slowly deciphered. There are happenings all around that one sees but of which one does not know the meaning. Only a few persons succeed in an interpretation. These build upon what others have done and so with coral-growing slowness an idea is born, lives awhile and dies; but in its death gives birth to something new, something a little nearer the truth—perhaps! To read up all the accumulated data, to classify it, to interpret it, to understand it, to make it the alembic for new knowledge, is no easy task. Only a small part of this can be accomplished with the average student. But there are by-products more valuable than the glutted memory. The aim of the department is primarily the gradual awakening of the student. The teaching of physical facts is a means, and a very powerful tool in the development of mind. The first thing done is to try and interest the student, to show him something he has seen many times, but show it in a new light, make him see that there is a new idea present no matter how commonplace the subject. Even apparent failures are sometimes more illuminating than self-evident successes. An experience will illustrate this. In an effort to show the principle of the beam balance a student was given a new unsharpened lead pencil, and told to tie a string around its middle and hold it up by means of the string. He saw that the pencil would be horizontal and he gave the reason. He was then told to imagine a string tied close to one end and hanging down, and a longer string of the same kind tied at the same distance from the other end and also hanging down. He told correctly what would happen and why. Then he was asked how the pencil could be made to take the horizontal



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INSTRUCTORS' LABORATORY

position again, and he answered: "tie a knot in the longer string."

In the elementary laboratory work all the students are busy at the same time upon the same experiment. While this requires the duplication of apparatus to the extent of providing a complete set for every laboratory place, the expense is not great both because the apparatus for the first year's work is relatively simple and because many pieces serve for more than one experiment. The advantage at this initiatory stage of having all busy at the same task, so that the instructor can supplement the laboratory manual and call attention to probable errors and to improved methods, has been proved by experience to be well worth the additional cost of apparatus. As the year's work progresses this scheme is not strictly adhered to, sometimes two and sometimes three experiments being introduced to run concurrently. In the gradual unfolding of the science an effort is made to introduce a new idea first by means of the lecture and to follow it with the appropriate laboratory exercise and text-book study. Seeing, doing and explaining are the three steps employed to develop the students' grasp of physical ideas.

In the second year's work the laboratory methods are quite different. The experiments for a term are usually so divided that a set of four different experiments runs concurrently for a month. The student begins with any one of the four and each succeeding week does another of the set. It frequently happens, therefore, that a student's laboratory task is in advance of his text-book preparation, or of the theoretical treatment of the subject in the recitation-room. The experiments do not necessarily follow oral instruction or explanation. A new responsibility is placed upon the student, namely, the task of digging out for himself the solution of his laboratory problem. To this end he receives in advance a laboratory direction sheet which states the object of the experiment, gives diagrams of the apparatus, explains the method of procedure, and cites references to text-books in which the theory

can be found. He is required to come prepared in knowledge of theory and method. In the laboratory he is confronted with the necessary apparatus which he proceeds to assemble and adjust. He meets with many unexpected difficulties in attempting to fit his idea of the theory and method to the apparatus before him. Left to his own devices at the start he often does strange and unexpected things. He is free to consult his direction sheet at pleasure, to refer to any text-book or manual, but not to ask the help or advice of any fellow student who may have done the experiment. In order, however, that time may not be spent wastefully in fruitless trials and frantic efforts to make something happen, the student is advised to ask the instructor to point out to him where the trouble lies. Generally the instructor in his rounds about the room notices a student's predicament and voluntarily gives the necessary hint after the student has made a fair trial to meet the difficulty himself. This feature of the laboratory instruction in P 3, 4, and 5, when the students are either in the Sophomore or in the Junior class, helps to develop in them self-reliance. The experiments are graded to such an extent that more and more responsibility is placed upon the student. The direction sheets become less explicit and more suggestive, and in P 5 a few sheets consist of a simple statement of the object and the student devises his method. The results show a decided gain by the student in adjustment of apparatus, care in manipulation, accuracy in observation, completeness in recording data, and carefulness in making a report. But greater than all of these is his sense of individual performance, the realization that he can do things out of himself.

In conclusion, the writer desires to express his appreciation of the ready sympathy and pedagogical freedom which have been accorded by Professor Compton to all the members of his staff. In various conferences every one has had full opportunity to express his views and to espouse his methods. United in aim, the individual variations in methods of teaching have never been so great as to prevent the accomplishment of the purpose. This fact stands as a fitting tribute to him who,

having been professor of applied mathematics, became professor of physics July 1, 1901, and who now, after serving ten years in that capacity, has retired to leave the burden upon other shoulders.

CHARLES H. PARMLY. '88.

COMMENCEMENT

THE Class of June, 1911, opened its week of commencement festivities on the evening of June 19th, when it presented before an audience which packed Townsend Harris Hall to the doors, its Class Play: "The Two Clucks Clan." The play, a musical comedy-farce, written by a committee of seniors and staged under the direction of Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, kept the spectators in a continuous uproar by the succession of ludicrous situations. Among those who enjoyed it most were the members of the faculty who were "seeing themselves as others see them." The eighty-first semi-annual debate between Phrenocosmia and Clionia took place the following evening. The affirmative of the question: "Resolved that we favor the adoption of a graduated Federal Income Tax" was upheld by Samuel Seligsohn, '12, Morse S. Hirsch, '11 and Jesse Schwartz, '12 for Phreno, while the negative speakers were Harold Budner, '11, Morris Hirsch, '11 and Jesse Perlman, '11. The judges: Justice Vernon M. Davis, '76, James C. Byrnes, '86 and Prof. Harry Allen Overstreet, awarded the decision to the affirmative and the Kelly prize for the best debater to Jesse Schwartz. The twenty-first witnessed the Campus Day exercises, the custom having now become established for each graduating class to present the flagpole in the center of the campus to the class succeeding it in the possession of that vantage point. The "Cremation" of textbooks occurred with much pomp the same evening on Jasper Oval, after which a smoker was held, and the Class Prophecy delivered. The festivities were concluded by a class banquet at Murray's, the evening of the twenty-second. Professors Werner, Overstreet and Woolston and Dr. Robinson were the guests of honor. After addresses from the guests, pointing out the duties of the class as alumni, the class as proof of their allegiance voted to present to the College a new flagpole, to

replace the old one which had been injured. Henceforth the city flag on the tower will fly from the "June, 1911" flagpole. The feasting continued until well on into the morning, when the banqueters dispersed to begin their life course in the "macrocosm."

The official exercises of the week began with the Baccalaureate Address of President Finley, on the afternoon of Sunday, June 18. The address was as usual followed by Professor Baldwin's organ recital. On the evening of June 21, the Closing Exercises of the Academic A Class were held in Townsend Harris Hall. The room was crowded with an audience which listened with evident pleasure to the addresses, the declamations in Greek, Latin, German and Spanish, the music, and selections from two comedies, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in French and "Lend Me Five Shillings" in English. The boys certainly acquitted themselves admirably. Professor Sim presented the graduating class and Professor Werner received it into the College. The Townsend Harris Scholars are Joseph Weiss, Arthur W. Davidson, Charles Weiss, Joseph J. Kuchar, Edward Bristol, Samuel Rosenman, William J. Kupec, David Shapiro, Harry Brann, and Harry Berkowitz.

The College Commencement took place on the morning of June 22 in the Great Hall. After the Rev. John Campbell, '88, had pronounced the invocation, there were three addresses by seniors: "The Widening of College Influence" by Morris Hirsch, "The Cause of Progress" by Gabriel M. Green, and "Adspice" by Robert L. Rubenstein. The address to the class was delivered by Dr. Ira Remsen, '65, President of Johns Hopkins University. He spoke of educational changes and of the higher standard of conduct, and urged hopefulness and the banishment of discouragement and gloom. The conferring of degrees and the awarding of prizes closed the exercises. There were sixty-two bachelors of arts and forty four bachelors of science, the degree being conferred *summa cum laude* upon Gabriel M. Green, B.S., and *cum laude* upon Isadore Eisenberg, A.B., Morris Hirsch, B.S., Morse S.

Hirsch, A.B., Morris Kirschstein, B.S., Robert L. Rubenstein, A.B., Stephen K. Rapp, A.B., and Jacob Schapiro, B.S. The Pell Medal for the highest standing during the year was awarded to Morris Hirsch.

The annual Social Meeting of the Alumni was held on Friday, June 23, in Townsend Harris Hall, President Henry M. Leipziger, '73, being in the chair. Dr. Finley presented the class of June, 1911, it was welcomed by Dr. Leipziger, and the response was delivered by Sumner L. Samuels. The speakers for the decennial classes were William McGeorge, Jr., '61, Charles E. Lydecker, '71, James W. Hyde, '81, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, '91, and N. D. Reich, '01. The rooms on the second floor of the building were given over to those who preferred conversation to oratory, and light refreshments were served.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The record of the Athletic Association for the year that has just been completed is noteworthy because of the efficiency of its student management, the success of its new membership scheme, and the effort which every team made to train adequately for its competitions.

The Association has been fortunate in having had, on the whole, for a series of years interested, conscientious, capable student officials. This year has been no exception. There has been a spirit of coöperation between the Executive Board of the Athletic Association and the Faculty Athletic Committee, which has made these two committees a unit on matters of general athletic policy and has reduced misunderstandings between them to a minimum. The financial and clerical records of the student officials are filed away in a systematic, easily handled, and businesslike way. The various athletic schedules have been run off with a rigid observance of the financial obligations involved and at the same time the association and team officials have shown a clean, ethical, sportsmanly spirit, particularly in their intercollegiate relationships.

The new scheme for membership which was introduced last fall seems to have been the inspiration of Mr. McKenzie, a tutor in the Department of Physical Instruction and Hygiene. This scheme provided that membership should include free admission to all intercollegiate basketball and swimming meets upon payment of a total sum of one dollar. This amount was forty cents in excess of the regular membership dues. The application of this plan was made contingent on securing a total membership of six hundred. The requisite membership was secured and as a result there has been a larger student attendance at every basketball game and swimming meet this year than we have ever had before. The bearing of this situation upon the development of student spirit and college loyalty is obvious. The financial reasoning on which this scheme was developed seems to have been sound. At any rate the year has been finished with all debts paid and a cash balance sufficient to start the season of 1911-12.

The various teams trained better than usual this year, although it must not be forgotten that the track team has for several years past established a record for training more conscientiously than any other of our teams. The swimming and polo teams this year did much to redeem their record of last year, when both were disbanded because of neglect of training. It may be remarked here that our swimming squad has the unique and rather paradoxical record of standing at or near the foot of the list in points won and at the same time it is the source from which Yale, Cornell and some other institutions have drawn star swimmers. The Townsend Harris Hall swimming squad, which is under the same coach as the Varsity squad, seems to have made the DeWitt Clinton team. This record is not altogether peculiar to the swimming squad. The track team has furnished successful competitors to Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Columbia, and other colleges. The basketball squad has given some of its best men to New York University, Syracuse and Rochester. One cannot help wishing in this connection that our curriculum, our athletic opportunities, and our college life, were sufficiently attractive to make these men stay with us.

The baseball team this season was one of the best we have had in years; the squad was larger and the training more conscientious. The basketball teams were, as usual, the most successful of our teams. Basketball must be credited with being by far the most important of our athletic enterprises. No other enterprise, indeed, comes anywhere near being so popular, so successful, and therefore so remunerative. The track team again defeated Pratt in spite of the fact that a large part of the training is accomplished on the city streets. The tennis team has done very well. There was no lacrosse team this season.

The Athletic Association of the College is under obligation to the following officers of instruction for services rendered in the interest of the Association: Mr. L. B. McKenzie, Mr. Herbert Holton, Mr. Leonard Palmer, Mr. Walter Williamson, Mr. Canute Hansen, Mr. F. A. Woll, Mr. R. J. O'Neal, Mr. Radford McCormack and Mr. Mario Cosenza (any one that helps Townsend Harris Hall athletics helps collegiate athletics, and no one has ever done more for Townsend Harris Hall athletics than Mario Cosenza).

The visit of the Ambassador from France, M. Jules Jusserand, in 1909, had a most stimulating effect upon the French department. Among the results traceable to the enthusiasm aroused by

Cercle Jusserand this visit was the formation during the term which followed it of a society among the students for the purpose of study and practice in French, independent of the routine of class-room work. This society was formed by the young men without any suggestion or pressure from their teachers. They at first chose Mr. Weill to be their director, and later, in order that the society might have a certain official character, they elected Professor Downer. The society obtained from the Ambassador permission to use his name, and he has most graciously encouraged the young men in many ways, by letters and by gift. The *Cercle Jusserand* is not very large, there are only a score of members, but they believe they do better work with restricted numbers. Expansion will doubtless come later. The meetings are held weekly, and are devoted to a great variety of exercises; talks, lectures, debates, recitations, the performance of scenes and dialogues, mutual criticism are among the features of the meetings. Frequently guests are invited, and several teachers have given the men talks in French. Dr. Lamouret gave them an excellent illustrated lecture on "Les Rues de Paris," which was a decided success. The *Cercle Jusserand* offered one of the most attractive features in the program of the exercises of the second French Day, in May, 1911, by the performance in the Great Hall, and in the presence of M. Jusserand himself of two scenes from the old farce of "Maitre Pathelin."

The members beg to announce through these pages that extensive plans have been laid for next term's meetings, a number of which are to have a more public character than hitherto and to which they cordially invite the members of the teaching staff and the student body.

The past term has found the Chemical Society a stronger organization than at any previous time in its history. Under efficient leadership, the meetings and excursions were, perhaps,

Chemical Society of more than usual importance. A glance at some of the papers presented by members will give an idea of the scope of interests of those concerned in the work of the Society. The titles range from "Gold, and its Puri-

fication," to "Nitrogen Fixation," "A New Viscosity Constant," and "John W. Draper." The excursions mentioned above form an integral part of the Society's work, their purpose being to emphasize the eminently practical side of chemistry, by means of visits to typical manufacturing plants, where chemical processes may be seen in operation on a commercial scale.

The Chemical Society has come, indeed, to occupy a distinct place in scientific education at the College. Papers presented before the Americal Chemical Society by several of its student-members, and work even now in progress, testify to the influence its inspiration has exerted. The peculiar function of the Society is to link together those students especially interested in chemistry, and the various members of the instructing staff. Only those who have been present at the bi-weekly meetings, or have been privileged to attend the semi-annual banquets, can realize the effect of intimacy in lifting the science of chemistry from the text-book atmosphere with which the young student usually surrounds it.

Ere the campaign of 1910 had been fully launched, the discontent within the Civic Club had foreshadowed the results of the November elections. The Club convened as the House of
Civic Club Representatives. From the very beginning the members chafed under the iron rule of Uncle Joe Cannon. Twice the majority leader's rulings were rejected; and the wide breaches wrought by the Insurgents in the ranks of the Regulars were plainly visible. The receipt of the President's Message was acknowledged by a flood of speeches commending, criticizing and opposing the President's views on Conservation, Tariff, Reciprocity and Financial Reform. At the close of the session, the House reorganized under the leadership of Champ Clark.

The Club then assembled as the historic Senate of 1867. It recalled the shades of Andrew Johnson to answer again, before a dignified Chief Justice and Senate, the charges of the radical Republican managers.

The final meeting of the Club was a harbinger of the Republican National Nominating Convention of 1912. Amidst the animated oratory and turbulence, characteristic of these conventions, a "dark-horse" almost succeeded in obtaining the nomination. But the secret plans were discovered in time for the

orderly element to unite and gain control. The result was a complete success for the Western Progressives under the leadership of Mr. La Folette.

As a member of the Intercollegiate Civic League, the Club sent representatives, who met with delegates of forty-six other American colleges, and discussed matters of general interest to the college man as a citizen of the republic. This meeting took place at Columbia and was attended by students coming from as far west as California, and from as far south as Georgia. But it is New York that is to be the special sphere of our Club's activity.

This year the Civic Club has dedicated itself to the task of organizing a League of the Sons of the City, which shall include the High School students of New York and which shall draw its inspiration from the College Hill. Such an Order of Knighthood, bound by the highest motives of service to the city and militant in the cause of good government, will yet repay a generous community a thousand fold.

To the man whose enthusiasm, constant planning and labor made the Club's success possible—to Professor Guthrie—the past as well as the present members are under the strongest obligations.

Twice each year all interest in studies, examinations and commencement exercises of the college, is transferred to the inter-society debates. These contests between teams representing the flower of rhetorical talent in Phrenocosmia and Clonia offer the sole general basis of estimation of the capabilities of our students. Of the two societies the former has in the past been the more successful in adding to its long list of victories.

Phrenocosmia

Our little "World of the Mind" has just passed through the banner year of its half century of existence. The debating teams have won the olive leaf in both contests of the year with our worthy neighbor Clonia and have furnished the prize-winner for the best individual debate. Never has the society boasted of a better membership, of one so large in quantity and so excellent in quality.

The society has realized, as have we all, that it is impossible for the college curriculum to do much more than to give its students an intellectual training. The need for social activity and for means of fitting the young men of our "Citadel of Truth"

for practical life has never been more urgently felt. In the fond hope of doing its utmost in solving this problem, Phrenocosmia has modified its work to a large extent. Social activities have been emphasized and last year witnessed a number of friendly gatherings whose sole purpose was to foster a spirit of good fellowship and supply entertainment and variety for the members of our society. Moreover great stress is laid upon the business part of the program, although the work of the society is still largely of a literary nature. Phrenocosmia by no means consists of a "President and a society," but full scope is given to business discussion among those present. Never does man think more per second than when he is in the heat of an argument over a subtle parliamentary point; and never does man need to think more rapidly and make more critical decisions on a moment's thought than in the business life of the present. Hence in order to get the beginning that will aid them in active business life our members indulge as far as possible in discussions of the business of the society and in argumentation over current public questions. This work, in spite of our limitations, is highly successful and extremely interesting to our members. With a record of brilliant work in the past and with bright prospects of an increased membership doing entertaining and profitable work, nothing but success can await Phrenocosmia in the coming year.

The Senior Mechanical Society has during the past year metamorphosed into the Engineering Society of the College of the City of New York, the reasons for the change of name being,

Mechanical Society that it is interested in engineering problems in general, and that its membership is not confined to students of the Senior class, Juniors also being admitted. Regular meetings were held every other week during the past academic year. At each such meeting not more than two members of the society, previously appointed by the Program Committee, presented rather exhaustive reports on current engineering topics. Subjects presented during the past year were: "Piles and Pile-drivers," "The Steam Turbine," "Electric Starting Devices," "Automobile Engines," "Shapes used in Engineering Construction," "Railway Car-trucks," "Invention and the Patent Office," "Wireless Telegraphy," and many others. Every such talk was followed by discussion, which served to dispel any doubt.

Occasionally, members of the Physics Department lectured to the society. Trips of practical interest to engineering students were found very profitable. Among the plants visited were, The Simplex Automobile Co., the power plant of the Metropolitan Building, and the Municipal Repair Plant. The earnest and successful work of the Society shows that it is satisfying a vital interest of an important group of our student body.

The year 1910-1911 has been the most successful that either the College Orchestra or College Choral Society has had. Both organizations have grown in numbers and efficiency. A successful concert was given by them on May 4, and they were heard jointly at an Assembly in December. The orchestra has also appeared on many other occasions—at assemblies, plays, debates, prize speakings and at Townsend Harris exercises.

Music

The public educational institutions of our country do not provide for religious education. This omission has created a want and the desire to satisfy it on the part of Jewish college men has brought into being the Menorah Society. Religious Organizations—Menorah Society Movement, begun at Harvard in 1907 and finding expression in our college in the organization of C. C. N. Y. Menorah Society one year ago. It is the purpose of this society to acquaint students with the religious experiences and ideals of the Jewish people, and the relation of those experiences and ideals to modern life.

During the last year the work of the society was carried on by means of classes and lectures. A course in "Interpretation of the Bible" was given by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, '00, from a point of view which takes into consideration the results of the scientific research of the modern age. Dr. L. J. Magnes delivered a course in "Judaism in the Nineteenth Century," tracing the causes of the development of the Reform Movement and pointing out its meaning for Judaism of to-day. Besides these courses, a number of lectures, including a series of six on the Jews of Various Lands, was delivered on topics of general Jewish interest.

The plans for next term's work provide for even greater activity. A fund is being raised by public subscription for furnishing an alcove library consisting of books and periodicals

concerned with Jewish subjects and for the employment of a General Executive whose function it will be to deal with the problems of organization and management. The society has already through its energetic work won the confidence and support of the Jewish community, and it is hoped that its presence in the college will by deepening the consciousness of the meaning of his existence serve to fit the Jewish student in a greater degree for complete living.

The Newman Club has had a prosperous year, and established itself more firmly than ever among student organizations. The unusually large proportion of freshmen added to its membership during the year is a sign which is always a hopeful one in a college society. The same method has been followed of meetings for club members only, alternating with public lectures. Among the most interesting of the latter have been talks by the Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, U. S. N., on his experiences as a naval chaplain, by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, of Dunwoodie Seminary, giving reminiscences of his work as an army chaplain in the Spanish war; and by Dr. James J. Walsh, dean of the medical school at Fordham, on mediæval universities. The annual gatherings of the club for other purposes have been well attended and successful in their varied ways—the anniversary banquet in November, the corporate communion at the Cathedral in March, the dance in April, and the smoker held in the Webb Room at the College in June. T. A. Dolan, '12, the noted athlete, takes office this term as president.

The Young Men's Christian Association is just finishing a successful year. The work is entirely non-sectarian, membership is open to every student, and the association strives to be of service to all. During the year the membership has increased to 162, this includes both the college and Townsend Harris Hall. More men have been interested in industrial work and bible study than ever before.

The industrial work has proven to meet a great need. In a college where classes are necessarily large, there is special need of something which will bring out the individuality of the students. Fifty-eight men have taught classes of English to foreigners, led boys' clubs, taught classes of manual training or done similar

work in various Y. M. C. A.'s and settlements. While in this way several hundred men and boys have been helped, the best part of the work is the reflex effect upon the students who have had the opportunity of doing something themselves for someone else.

The association is also endeavoring to meet the great social need in the college itself. The interests of most of the students center in their homes rather than around the college and as a result there is very little social life outside of the few fraternities. Social afternoons were given during the first semester and during the second these were superseded by Monday afternoon dinners in the faculty lunch room. It is hoped to be able to give these dinners regularly next year.

A reading room is conducted in the Students' Concourse in which are light magazines together with character-forming books. It is used by several hundred men every day.

Officers have been elected for the coming year and these, together with Mr. Bartlett, the General Secretary, who is to remain another year, and nine or ten other students, went up to Northfield for the ten days of the Student Conference at the end of June. A policy has been adopted for the coming year which will mean enlargement of the work in every department.

The C. C. N. Y. Students' Zionist Society has just completed its ninth year of activity. It was organized in 1902 with the purpose of studying and propagating the new national spirit in

Judaism. Until recently it was the only
Zionist Society Jewish literary society at college, and its scope of study included a wide range of Jewish subjects. In addition to the history and philosophy of Zionism, courses were conducted in Jewish history and literature. It has also established a forum where modern Jewish social problems are freely discussed.

Under its auspices prominent Jews have addressed the student body. Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, of the Temple Bnia Jeshurun, delivered an address on the "Past, Present and Future of Zionism." Professor I. Friedlander, of the Jewish Theological Seminary spoke on "The Jewish Student." Mr. Samuel Strauss, editor of the *Globe*, discussed "The Social Status of the Jew." These lectures aroused great interest and were well attended.

During the last term the work of the Society consisted mainly

in a study of the Prophets of Israel. Next year's work promises to be a more intensive study, as the Society will confine itself to Modern Zionist issues.

The Student Council continues in its bi-weekly meetings to direct the activities of the student body and to present petitions and suggestions to the authorities on matters of student interest,

Student Council in a manner characterized by earnestness and intelligence. Among the investigations undertaken during the past year was one into the condition of the college library. Attention was called to the need of installing a new and modern cataloguing system, to the lack of balance in the character of books recently acquired and to the necessity of bringing the new department libraries into organic connection with the central library. Another investigation was made into the condition of the students' lunch room, in which the service has been for a time most unsatisfactory. The council suggested that the caterer in charge be removed; and that the lunch period be extended from a half to a full hour. Both of these results have been accomplished. Similarly, in the matter of the curriculum, an attempt was made to coöperate with the faculty in their work of revising it, by presenting a carefully studied, liberal student viewpoint, and doubtless some of the council's suggestions will be adopted in the final disposition of the question. Among the other matters which held the council's attention were an attempt to secure the funds necessary to place the faculty employment committee on a more effective basis; the establishment of a most successful Lost and Found Bureau; supervision of the publication of the highly creditable *Microcosm*, coöperation with the English department in the production of *Henry IV*; supervision of the Freshman-Sophomore activities; and a host of other matters, mere mention of which would suffice to show what an important position the council has come to occupy in the life of the College.

No reports have been received from a number of organizations, more or less active. In regard to college journalism, it is, perhaps, sufficient to say that the *Microcosm* appeared in excellent form, and that the *Campus* and the *Mercury* continued to represent student life and opinion in a most creditable manner.

VARIOUS VIEWS

To the Editor of the QUARTERLY,

Sir:

I am about to take advantage of your offer to open the columns of the *QUARTERLY* for the discussion of college policy.

One aspect of the American College which is causing comment at the present time is the considerable decrease in numbers which takes place after the sophomore year. This is especially true of colleges established in cities. In many cases, e. g., at Columbia, the decrease is due to the practice of allowing students to enter professional schools at the close of the sophomore year and counting the work done in them towards the bachelor's degree as well as towards the professional degree. This practice explains part of the decrease which takes place in our own college, but not the greater part. The greater part of our decrease is due to financial difficulties. We have a large percentage of students who must earn their living while at college. Because of the increasing demands made upon the students in the amount of work and especially in the number of hours, the time at their disposal for earning a living has steadily diminished and is now practically confined to evening hours and Saturdays or Sundays. Many opportunities for earning money, however, are offered in the morning and afternoon. If some students could take advantage of them, they might be enabled to stay at college. It seems to me that we have the conditions to permit this.

We have established an Evening Session, all the courses of which are the equivalent of the courses of like name in the Day Session as to number of recitations per week, nature of work done, character of final examination and credits attached. Why should it not be feasible to permit a student to take some of his courses in the Evening Session instead of in the Day Session? This would not cause a great deal of confusion in the administration, for the simple reason that few students would care to take advantage of it. The average student would do all he could by day rather than to come from a distance to the College at night.

But permission to do this might be of inestimable benefit to some students of ability who are earning their way. Would it not also be a good thing to permit students of unusual ability to do some work in the Evening Session in addition to their work in the Day? The practice could be carefully safeguarded. No student should be permitted to do this unless the Dean of the College certifies to his high standing in Scholarship and the Director of the Gymnasium to his physical ability to undertake the additional work. Were the practice permitted, some of our brightest students might save half a year or even a whole year of their college course. If in addition to this a summer session were established for voluntary attendance, some of our average students might also be enabled to shorten their stay at college. Seventy per cent. of our students remain in town during the summer and the majority of those who remain in town would be glad to take advantage of such an opportunity to continue their studies and shorten their period of attendance. If the introduction of these changes were properly safeguarded, the high standard of the College would not be affected in any way.

There is one other way in which we might render service to our students which is especially appropriate to discuss in our alumni journal. We have at College a Faculty Committee on Employment. The members of it are very busy teachers and scholars. They gladly give of their spare time to the work of securing positions for students who apply for them. But they cannot meet the situation. They have neither the time, the money for stationery and supplies, nor the special knowledge of conditions in the business world to make the work a success. What is needed is a paid secretary such as is found in every large college in the country. It seems to me that the support of such a secretary is a natural function of the alumni. Should any alumnus desire to contribute to a fund for that purpose, the Committee on Employment would gladly receive his contribution.

I hope I have not trespassed too much upon your space. The suggestions that I have made seem to me feasible and serviceable ways to meet our peculiar needs. Could they be carried out, helpful conditions at our College would approach those at other city colleges like Columbia and Chicago.

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN.

September 12, 1911.

We print here a portion of Major Lydecker's address at the Social Reunion of the Alumni.

Two conclusions which I would impress upon this graduate body have come to me from watching the course of years.

1. The representative form of government must not be lost in the wave of progress toward popular mass rule, but must be wisely developed and made genuinely effective.

2. The strength and manliness of the people must be secured, by obtaining due understanding of the virtues of military knowledge and power.

The West is discovering a panacea for all supposed oppressive tendencies in the appeal to the votes of the people. We are having extensions of the initiative, referendum and recall, to a point which may impair the growth of the man of strength, intelligence and independence. Leaders in the community are not alone leaders of the crowd; brains are not alone to be found associated with lungs. Thoughtful men are not all orators, and leadership in thought is superior to specious popularity.

If the wave of progress shall sweep away representative men, men delegated to think and act for their fellows, then we shall dwell in an unstable condition, swaying this way and that, as fickle fancies are tickled by the promises of agitators, utopian progressivists and self-seeking promoters of economic reform.

The tendency of the times is to do away with all authority, all reverence for superior judgment, superior knowledge, superior wisdom. To win the place of leader one must train to be an inciter. He must train not so much to build up as to destroy and to find place in the reconstructing progress which shall follow destruction.

Illustrations could be multiplied to show the aptness of the foregoing comment, but time is wanting. The question for you to think of is, how shall leaders be made, and be safely put into the place of power and command, and enabled to do for the welfare of the people. Where would Germany have been without a Stein or a Bismarck? Where would Italy have been without a Cavour? And how shall the people be made to respect the authority of wise leaders and be made to seek to have them render public service?

My second conclusion is that the strength and manliness of the

people must be maintained by imbuing them with military knowledge, and building up their strength.

How shall the people create and develop the military power?

Some think that, when you say military power, you mean that we shall all wear uniforms and drill. Such is not the idea at all. The young men must be trained to a physical and intellectual growth that will make the country a military power at short notice. They must be taught the elements of military knowledge, and they must, for a time, be trained, but that is only a part; the military attainments of men must be expanded so that the weak and the non-combatants shall be informed as well as the fighting element, about the military requirements of a people. All intelligent men and women should be taught what preparation means and how it is effected, and they must get the morale of helpers, or be deemed unpatriotic.

It is important that we have a self-reliant people, trained to uphold the honor of the nation, trained to know and respect authority, cured of the delusion that every danger can be removed by a plebiscite. Without wise citizenship, republican democratic government is a failure.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

THE Board of Trustees held its initial autumn meeting on the evening of September 19. It was the Board's first meeting since the death of Edward M. Shepard, which had occurred at Lake George on the 28th of July, and a profound sense of the loss sustained by the college was foremost in the minds of all those present. Mr. Theodore F. Miller, on being elected to succeed Mr. Shepard as chairman of the Board, paid to the memory of his life and public services a discriminating and eloquent tribute, in the course of which he said:

We shall long remember his thoughtful countenance, his lithe, spare figure, and his notable brow, as he stood with characteristic earnestness and sincerity, uttering in clear, ringing tones the phrases of thought and scholarship, whether in pleading professionally some great cause, or in political addresses urging principles dear to his heart, not as a professional reformer seeking to capitalize the commonest virtues, but with integrity assuming only that such qualities and attributes are presumed to attach to every person worthy of public honors or private respect. His death is so recent and its blow so staggering that we can now only begin to realize our almost irreparable loss. . . . The measure of his usefulness was far wider than the city, but within its limits his loyal and unselfish efforts earned for him the gratitude, respect, and admiration of every good citizen.

A committee composed of Mr. Kohns, Mr. Miller, Mr. Byrne, and President Finley was appointed to arrange for a suitable public meeting in memory of Mr. Shepard. Mr. James W. Hyde was reelected secretary of the Board.

To fill the place left vacant on the Board the mayor has appointed Mr. William F. McCombs, of 96 Broadway. Mr. McCombs is a graduate of Princeton, '98, and has been engaged in the practise of law in New York for a number of years.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the Board held on July 12, Professor Alfred George Compton, head of the department of physics, was at his request retired, after having been a teacher at the college ever since his graduation in 1853, professor since 1869, and acting-president in 1902-1903. A committee composed of

Mr. Shepard, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Byrne was designated to express to Professor Compton the regret of the Board at his retirement, and it is hoped that he will be a frequent visitor at the college in the growth of which he has had such an important part.

At the September meeting of the Board, Dr. L. Herbert Alexander was promoted from the grade of tutor to that of instructor in Romance languages, Doctors Pierre J. Marique, William E. Knickerbocker, Georges L. M. Lamouret and Francis L. Rougier to that of instructors in French, Jacob W. Hartmann and George C. O. Haas, instructors in German, Joseph A. Mosher, instructor in public speaking, A. J. Goldfarb in natural history, and Austin B. Keep in history. At the same time Mr. Lionel B. McKenzie was promoted to be special instructor and Mr. Henry E. Hansen was appointed assistant tutor in the department of physical instruction and hygiene, the latter to take the place of Mr. Heuer, who has resigned. Dr. E. C. Brenner was appointed in the same department as tutor on part time for three months from October 1.

Dr. Gilbert C. Benjamin, of the department of history, Dr. Georges Lamouret, of that of Romance languages, and Mr. A. C. Lumley, of the chemistry department, were granted leave of absence for one year. Dr. Ralph Tilmont, of the department of Romance languages, was granted leave of absence for the present semester.

Professor Victor E. Francois has returned from his year's leave of absence in Europe. Dr. John P. Turner has resigned the professorship of philosophy to which he had just been reelected in Vanderbilt University, and resumed his instructorship here in the departments of mathematics and philosophy.

The following have resigned: Mr. George W. McClelland, of the department of English, to accept a position in the English department of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Watson Selvage, of the same department, to accept a professorship of ethics and apologetics in the University of the South; Mr. G. C. Crawford and Mr. E. A. Stevens, of the physics department, the former to accept a position in business, the latter one in Princeton University; Mr. William A. Whitaker, Jr., of the chemistry department, to be professor of metallurgy in the University of Kansas.

COLLEGE NOTES

On the first Monday morning of the term, September 18, a brief assembly of the entire college and preparatory department was held in the Great Hall in memory of Edward M. Shepard.

Shepard Memorial After the playing of Chopin's *Marche Funèbre* upon the organ in which Mr. Shepard had taken such an interest, President Finley spoke as follows:

This assembly has been called because of a feeling that we could not take up the work of the new year of the College without sitting together for a few minutes at least in the consciousness of our overwhelming and common loss in the death of Mr. Shepard, who has been in these recent years the most potent single force in the development of this College. We shall hold memorial services later in which faculty, students, citizens and friends will speak their tribute to his worth and service. This morning we can make no such appraisal out of our sorrow and sense of loss. No one can now fitly speak here where everything does but speak of him. This Great Hall, it was he, if I am rightly informed, who first conceived of it not merely as the successor of the old college chapel but as a place in which were to "be signified and summed up supreme ideals" for the city's "own future life." He was insistent upon having for this Hall the best that American art could give to its adornment and spent hours and hours with the artist in developing the treatment of his high theme. And finally it is due to him above all others that this impressive hall has not only such wonderful light as I found in no cathedral or hall of Europe, but a voice incomparable, for he was the committee of one in the building of this great organ—in all these super-practical ways making what might have been a grudging, homely, purely utilitarian gift an utterance of the city's loftiest memories and purposes.

These all speak of him and we will let them have first voice in telling his bequest to you—to you and the ten thousands who are to succeed you in this great and supreme expression of the city's aspiration.

When far up in the north I heard that his spirit had left his body, I hastened back and asked that the body through which that spirit had wrought so marvelously for us should be brought here to this hall, where he had made the first and a most notable formal address, and where in his happiest vein and mood he had made only a little time before almost the very last of his public

addresses—to this our Pantheon, that it might lie here for an hour or two in the golden light of this hall and its silence disturbed only by the organ and in the company of those whose presences keep this place through term and vacation.

But though that frail, delicate body could not come then, and though it will never come again, his spirit must invest this place so long as it continues to represent what it now does. He will be more exclusively ours, for this was the first object of his own devotion.

And while we may say in his own stirring sentences that "it is in the presence of wisdom and her great universities looking down the ages and across seas—the celestial beings above and great ones of earth below and the crowding citizenship of New York," that Alma Mater bids us go forward, we may add his presence to that glorious company of witnesses, for there is no one of that unseen multitude whose interest will be more inspiring to me. It was his vision of this College growing out of his affection for its past, his confident belief in its future, that made me willing to leave an easier, more comfortable place for it. And it is that vision which is still before my eyes though he who gave it to my sight has gone.

He stood for this College against unfavorable criticism and social prejudice. He stood strongly for its severe disciplines, its humanities, its broad culture studies. Before he went, forty per cent. of the New York City boys pursuing courses in colleges of liberal arts and science were in his college. And it is one of my most comforting recollections that he could speak of his last day here (French Day) as (next to his day of graduation and possibly that of graduation) the greatest and happiest day of all the days of the City College in his experience.

It is for us but to resolve to try to live up to the hopes and ideals that he had for this College. This is the only inspiring thought, that we shall have to meet much discouragement and difficulty, but if we keep in our eyes and hearts his vision we shall as the years go by come nearer to summing here in fact as we do in purpose supreme ideals for the City's future.

On Sunday, a week ago, I walked from this place—this hall—down to the Brooklyn bridge, past the old college building, past the place which as a fatherless boy he called his home, across the bridge and through miles of Brooklyn streets to his last resting place in Greenwood. I started out with a handful of flowers of our color, but they were all gone long before I reached his grave. I could not resist the appealing faces and hands of children I saw along the way. I have thought that those ephemeral flowers of our color were symbolic of the best and lasting gifts of this college. We of the teaching and administering staff can best show our great debt to him not by speech, not even by the visible memorial which will some day rise to him, but by ministering with all our souls and minds to those whose faces look towards ours.

Professor Baldwin then played the *Finale* of Tschaikowsky's *Symphonie Pathétique*, and in conclusion the whole assembly united in singing the hymn beginning,

"O God our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,"

which had been sung at Mr. Shepard's request on the occasion of the formal opening of the Great Hall in February, 1908, when he made the address.

On the evening of June 17, President Finley entertained the members of the teaching staff at a supper at the Arion Club in honor of Professor Werner as acting president of the college.

Supper to The President himself was unfortunately pre-
Professor Werner vented from being present on account of an
accident to his foot, which by his physician's orders confined him to his house, but he was represented as host by Professor McGuckin, who, in his speech as toastmaster, paid a warm tribute to the qualities which have made Professor Werner what he is in the college.

Professor Werner himself replied in reminiscent and humorous vein, reviewing the various occupants of the office of acting-president since the college was founded. Dr. Leipziger was then called upon and Professor Herbermann, who was obliged to depart soon after Professor Werner's speech, was hailed by the company as he was leaving the hall and made a short address. Professor Mott, the next speaker, in the course of his humorous remarks, expressed the hope that in all the changes that time brings to the college the essential qualities of former days may be preserved. The program was interspersed with singing by Mr. Chase and Mr. Keppler and readings in Italian dialect by Mr. Camera, the latter including some lively verses of his own purporting to be an Italian laborer's welcome of the President back from Italy.

The old building of the college in Twenty-third Street was during the summer judged to be unsuitable for further occupancy, and in consequence the Annex to Townsend Harris Hall under the direction of Professor Thompson is housed in the Twenty-second Street building which was used last year by one of the Normal College annexes. The limited capacity of the building makes it necessary to have separate morning and afternoon sessions.

The offices of the Dean, the Secretary of the Executive Council, and the Registrar have been brought together for greater administrative convenience in rooms 121 and 122 of the Main Building.

The students' lunch room in the basement of the college tower is being managed this fall under a completely new system. It is no longer in charge of the firm by which it was formerly run, but the manager, Mr. McConnell, is conducting it under the direct supervision of a faculty committee composed of Dr. Coffin and Dr. Storey. Suggestions are welcome.

The New York Library Association held the third session of its twenty-first annual convention in the main lecture room of the Chemistry Building of the college on Wednesday afternoon, September 27. After an address of welcome by **Library Association** President Finley, Dr. Willard Austen, reference librarian of Cornell University, presented a paper upon the subject of "Efficiency in College and University Library Work." This was followed by other papers chiefly upon library work in the colleges, and by a "Discussion of the Need of an Organization of the College and University Libraries of the Eastern States." To deal with this latter question a committee was appointed of which Mr. Bliss, Deputy Librarian of our college library, was made a member. At 4:15 p. m. Professor Baldwin gave an organ recital for the association in the Great Hall; the members then inspected the buildings and library of the college.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Professor Leigh Hunt was recently elected a foundation member of the American Universities Club of London.

Art

At the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition held at Madison Square Garden during the ten days beginning September 23, the department occupied one section with a working laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Breithut and Mr. Feinberg, making tests for adulterants in foods. Ten of the students in the department were there in shifts of four at a time, and to the lively gratification of the spectators many interesting demonstrations were made at the expense of various brands of canned and other preserved foods, of copper in green peas, for example, and numerous other dele-

Chemistry

terious elements out of place. The exhibit attracted much attention, both on the spot and in the newspaper reports of the Exposition, to the educational value of which it undoubtedly made a substantial contribution.

Professor Moody has been made chairman of the employment bureau of the Chemists' Club of New York City, and several recent graduates of the college have received appointments to positions in chemical industries during the past year.

The museum of the department has recently been enriched by a large number of gifts of specimens from well-known commercial houses.

An article by Professor Baskerville on "The Chemistry of Anesthetics" appeared in *Science* for August 11, 1911.

A paper by Professor Moody entitled "The Action of Nitrogen on Lithium Carbide," which was presented at the summer meeting of the American Chemical Society in July, was published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* for September.

Under the direction of Mr. Tynan a dramatic society has been organized among the students of Townsend Harris Hall. The president of the society is Raymond Farrell, of the class which will enter college next February. Dr. Taaffe is engaged as coach in preparation for the new organization's first production.

English

Joseph J. Reilly, who continues on leave of absence for another year, has been appointed to a university fellowship at Yale.

Mr. Coleman spent the summer working in the libraries and government archives of Paris, upon a Life of King Theodore of Corsica.

In the last number of the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* Louis S. Friedland completes his study of "The Dramatic Unities in England." The complete work appears separately as a reprint.

Another contribution by Professor Paul Saurel to the literature of crystallography is an article by him "On the Nomenclature of Crystallography," which is shortly to appear in *The Physical Review* and also, in translation, in the *Zeitschrift für Krystallographie*.

Mathematics

A new preparation room has been equipped during the summer for the class in bacteriology, and the work of the department has been so arranged that each laboratory is reserved for a single

Natural History course or group of closely allied courses, one serving for general biology, one for physiology, one for zoology, histology, and embryology, one for botany and bacteriology, and one for geology and mineralogy.

The Biological Society organized for the season early in the term and entered upon plans for an active year's work, including semi-monthly evening meetings for the presentation of papers, field trips on Saturdays, and the preparation and maintenance of study *aquaria* and *terraria* by individual members.

Professor Winslow has been retained as an expert in the suit brought by the state of New York before the Supreme Court of the United States to secure an injunction against the Passaic Valley Sewer which the state of New Jersey plans to discharge into the harbor. He spent the summer in the study of an outbreak of acute throat disease in the vicinity of Boston, which ultimately proved to be due to an infected milk supply. Mr. Scott, Dr. Goldfarb, and Mr. Edwards during the vacation were at work in the biological laboratories at Wood's Hole. Mr. Butler was engaged in the preparation of plans for a botanical museum at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Mr. Hilliard spent the summer as bacteriologist and chemist of the Dublin Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory at Dublin, New Hampshire.

Dr. John P. Turner and Dr. Morris Cohen have been transferred to this department from that of mathematics. Dr.

Philosophy Marsh is giving a new course in advanced psychology on the seminar plan, and a departmental library has been started.

Professor Storey has been made general secretary of the Fourth **Physical Instruction** International Congress upon School Hygiene, and Hygiene which is to be held in Buffalo in 1913 under the presidency of Ex-President Eliot of Harvard.

Professor Coffin's book on "Vector Analysis" has recently been **Physics** reissued in a second and revised edition.

Professor Guthrie has been commissioned by the estate of the late Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, to write the senator's biography, and spent a part of the summer in work upon his papers.

The first number of *The Public Speaking Review*, which is "published by the authority of the Public Speaking Conference of the New England and the North Atlantic states" and appeared in June, contains an article by Dr. F. B. Robinson on "Oral English as a College Entrance Requirement." It reproduces the substance of his address before the second annual conference, held at the college last April. Dr. Robinson, as one of the editorial board, is to conduct the department of Book Reviews and that devoted to the teaching of English in the Public Schools.

Professor Downer has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the *Fédération de l'Alliance française aux États Unis et au Canada*, which held its annual meeting in New York last spring under the presidency of M. Jusserand, the French ambassador; Professor Delamarre has been reelected general secretary and librarian.

ALUMNI NOTES.

The City College Club last June, after trying the experiment of holding meetings in the Tower Rooms of the College buildings, returned to its old quarters, 208 Central Park South, where, on June 18, Dr. Briggs talked on "Vacation Taking—its rationale and its vagaries." The first meeting for the new term, held on September 16, was devoted to vacation experiences which included Egypt and the Holy Land, the continent of Europe, Canada, Nova Scotia, the Adirondacks and the beaches of New Jersey.

At a meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, held at the Hotel Astor, June 20, 1911, Isidor Lazarus, Marks Neidle, and Lorenz Reich, Jr., of the class of February, 1911, were elected to membership. The election of candidates from the class of June was postponed until the next meeting.

PERSONAL

'73. A special meeting and luncheon of the membership committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association was held on May 6 at the Lawyers' Club in honor of Benno Lewinson, who was chairman of the committee last year and who has been reappointed for the present year. A resolution adopted by those present praises the industry, energy and activity of Mr. Lewinson in connection with the work of the committee, commends his efficiency and zeal, and congratulates him upon the cordial good feeling which has pervaded the committee, and to which his personality has largely contributed. Such a testimonial to the chairman of a standing committee of an organization like the New York County Lawyers' Association is an unusual occurrence, and Mr. Lewinson may well be gratified to have so completely won the esteem and good-will of his co-workers. The other members of the committee are: William Blau, Martin Bourke, Leo C. Dessar, Richard J. Donovan, John P. Dunn, Louis E. Felix, Frederick E. Fishel, Sydney W. Fry, Morris J. Hirsch, Herman Herst, Paul L. Kiernan, Jesse S. Lamoureux, Dudley F. Malone, Arthur C. Palmer, Franklin Pierce, Charles A. Riegelman, Michael J. Scanlan, Nathaniel S. Smith, Morton Stein and William R. Wilder.—*The Bench and Bar*, June, 1911.

'82. Thomas W. Churchill was appointed last spring a member of the Board of Education. He is a lawyer, and was Deputy Fire Commissioner under Mayor McClelland. For several years he was instructor in English literature in the Harlem Evening High School.

'87. Louis M. Josephthal, late assistant paymaster U. S. N., is lieutenant and paymaster of the First Battalion, N. M. N. Y., with headquarters at the foot of West 97th St.

'91. James K. Hackett has made a notable success in "The Grain of Dust," which he has been playing in Chicago.

'93. Edwin C. Holden is head of the department of mining engineering in the University of Wisconsin.

'97. Louis K. Anspacher gives six lectures before the Brooklyn Institute on the Greek Drama.

'97. Maurice Simmons has been elected commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans.

'03. On June 28, 1911, a dinner was tendered to Dr. Gabriel Richard Mason, president, and Dr. Elias Lieberman, poet, of the Class of 1903, at Mouquin's, both having received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the New York University in June. John S. Roberts, principal of Intermediate School No. 62 acted as toastmaster on this occasion.

'06. Thomas Lawrence Doyle was married to Miss Emma Laurretta Mitchell at the Church of Saint Malachy on July 5.

'06. Maurice L. Fischgrund has been appointed Public Lecturer by the Department of Education.

'06. Alfred Christopher Intemann married Miss Eugenie Doud Schaaf on April 26 last.

'09. Israel Mirsky has been appointed junior teacher in mathematics at the DeWitt Clinton High School.

'10. Jacob Hoffmann has been appointed a junior teacher in mathematics at the DeWitt Clinton High School.

'10. Louis Mayers contributed an article on "Harlan, the Dissenter," to the *New York Sunday Times* of June 4.

'11. B. Cohen is in charge of the operation of a new water purification plant at Meriden, Conn.

'11. I. S. Kligler is employed as assistant in the Department of Public Health at the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

The Judeans, a society established fourteen years ago for the intellectual and spiritual welfare of the Jews, at its annual meeting May 22, re-elected Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, '73, president; Samson Lachman, '74, vice-president; Max J. Kohler, '90, secretary; Albert Ulmann, '81, treasurer, and David Leventritt, '64, director.

Erratum.—Charles Lane Poor, '86, is not, as was stated in our last issue, lieutenant commander of the first battalion of the New York Naval Militia. He was confused by us with Charles Longstreet Poor, a retired officer of the U. S. Navy.

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD, '69

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DIED JULY 28, 1911

OBITUARY.

RUSSELL RAYMOND, '55, died July 30, 1911. He was born in New York, April 18, 1836. He was a trustee of The American Savings Bank, and a member of the Congregational and the Transportation Clubs, and also a member of the Presbyterian Union.

READ GORDON, '66, was born May 18, 1845, at Port Penn, Delaware. His parents were Read Gordon, of Philadelphia, and Matilda Brush, of New York. Mr. Gordon always lived in or near New York. He attended Public Schools 3 and 55, and entered the Free Academy at the age of fourteen. He was graduated from the College with the degree B.S., and had the honor of delivering the "First Dissertation." He was a member of the Phrenocosmian Literary Society. After graduation he was engaged in manufacturing, and was a member of the firm of Gordon and Dilworth. In his personal report received this summer, Mr. Gordon states as his pastime: "To work all day and hope to have enough to do the next day." He died August 19th, 1911, while dictating a letter at his summer home in Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y.

DANIEL TRIMBLE GILMAN, '65, was born in New York, September 23, 1845. He attended the New York Public Schools; and was graduated from the College with the degree A.B. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. In 1868 Mr. Gilman went to Sioux City, and entered the banking business as assistant cashier of the First National Bank. Nineteen years later he established the Iowa State National Bank, and continued as its president until 1900. He had always been active in real estate circles, and after leaving the banking business, devoted his time to real estate interests. He rendered the community valuable services as councilman. As a member of the Board of Supervisors, he placed the county business on a higher plane than ever before. During a financial panic in Sioux City, Mr. Gilman was one of the few leading financiers who met his obligations and withstood the crisis. This gave him a unique commercial standing. For many years he was an active member of the Hawkeye Club and of the Sioux City Boat Club. He was a director in the Auditorium Company, and a prominent member of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. Mr. Gilman is survived by his wife, and by a son, William Stewart Gilman, and a daughter Mrs. W. A. Jordan, of St. Paul. He died very suddenly, June 19, 1911, at his residence, 815 Nebraska Street, Sioux City.

WILLIAM HENRY J. SIEBERG, '65, died August 3, 1911, at Hotel Winthrop, New York. He was born in Germany, and came to New York at the age of ten. From the Public Schools he entered the Free Academy with the class of 1865. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but entered the teaching profession. From 1875 until his retirement last June, he was principal of Public School 43 on Amsterdam Avenue and One hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. His wife died several years ago; and only his daughter, Helen, survives him.

IN making inquiries for the new alumni register this summer, the following alumni were reported deceased, of whom no previous report had been received. Date of decease and suggestions as to a possible means of securing personal data for an appropriate notice should be sent to Howard C. Green, at the College.

John Tappan Denny
George Nixon

'54
'54 1910.

Scott R. Sherwood	'60	August 1910.
William Edward Cahill	'62	
Arthur Malachi Lee	'62	
John Honner	'62	
Harlow Mather Hoyt	'62	
Richard Polk Strong	'62	
H. J. N. P. Edmonson	'64	
Charles H. Brinkerhoff	'66	July 20th, 1911.
Miner R. Knowlton	'68	
Arthur W. Thom	'68	October, 1908.
Anthony Joy Hoope	'69	
Daniel Kissam Young	'71	1911.
Frederick Frambach, Jr.	'76	
Joseph S. Wheaton	'76	April 8, 1910.
Benjamin W. Palmer	'76	
Abram Brothers	'81	1911.
Julius Stein	'82	July 22, 1910.
Charles Franklin Davies	'88	1911.
Conrad Mund	'96	
Henry L. Hertz	'01	(about two years ago).
Gerard Richard Perk van Lith	'01	June 30, 1911.
Jacob S. Farbman	'06	(P. O. report, Tucson, Ariz.).

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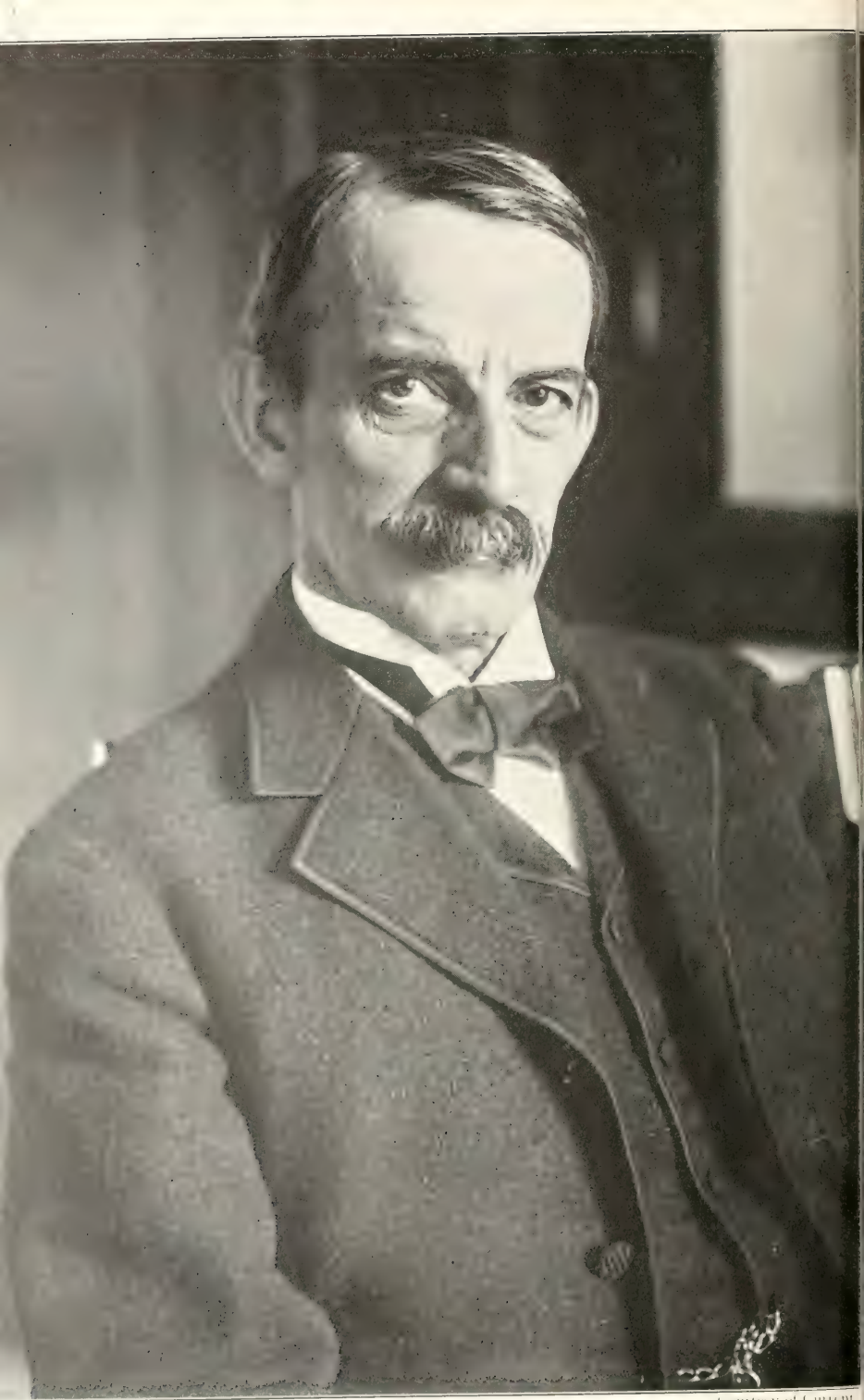
**The
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December, 1911

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Courtesy of Current

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD

IT is fitting that the story of the life of Edward Morse Shepard should be told, though inadequately and imperfectly it must be, in the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, in a number devoted to his honored memory. None among the sons of our Alma Mater, have done for her more distinguished service; none better repaid the gift of education with which she dowered them. On the foundations of college intimacies and relationships, he built in large measure his personal life; and the thought of this great, democratic, world-welcoming city, whose College crowns the greatest of public education systems, was a chief inspiration of his public service.

I

The scholar and statesman whose earthly life is now ended, had a goodly heritage of name and fame from his father, Lorenzo B. Shepard, one of the ablest and most brilliant of the young lawyers and leaders of civic life in the New York of two generations ago. Though the lives of father and son touched only during six years of childhood, it has been well said that the son's career was the prolongation and fulfillment of the father's life. His mother was Lucy Morse, whose sweet calm and gracious dignity are still beautiful in memory to the friends of his youth. The Morse family came from the quiet village of Westerlo, near Albany, nestling on the slopes of the Helderberg Hills, with a lovely vision of the Catskill Mountains in the southern distance. Here many of his boyhood and later vacation days were passed, and when at last the dream of his youth was realized, of a house built for himself on the shores of his beloved Lake George, the old name transposed into Erlowest became the new name for the new home.

II

Edward Morse Shepard was born in the New York home in Twenty-fourth Street, where the Metropolitan building now towers, July 23, 1850. There were two elder brothers, who died before him, and a younger sister and brother, both of whom survive him. The first years of her widowhood were spent by Mrs. Shepard at Westerlo; but after three years she removed to Brooklyn where in a modest but pleasant house on Harrison Street, the boy lived through his school and college years and grew into manhood. Abram S. Hewitt was one of the father's closest friends, and became the guardian of the children; and this association helped to confirm the lad in the belief in Democratic principles and practice which he inherited from his father. When ten years old, the delicate boy was sent, partly for the safeguarding of his health, to Oberlin, Ohio, where he lived for a year with his aunt, Mrs. Shepard, a sister of his mother who had married also into his father's family. In this outpost of New England in the West and in the atmosphere of Oberlin College, he had a year of schooling at a most formative period. Mature beyond his years and strikingly "the father of the man," the boy found himself in the free and palpitating air of a center of freedom in the days when Lincoln, greatest of democrats, was leading the struggle for liberty and the war against slavery was about to break. The lad naturally made friends with older people, and a lifelong friendship was established with George Frederick Wright, afterward known as the best American authority on the ice age. The college had even then adopted co-education, and the daughter of the home in which Shepard passed that memorable year, married a classmate, Elisha Gray, one of the two inventors of the telephone, who became another lifelong friend. I recall an evening in the Harrison Street house, years afterward, when Professor Gray made one of the earliest demonstrations of the new invention and let us talk over the magic wire through closed doors, from one end of the house to the other. After a fruitful year, Shepard returned to his mother's home, and for a time he attended Brooklyn Grammar

School No. 13 in Degraw Street, not far off. His father had left no fortune, but only a modest competency that demanded forethought and frugality, virtues which entered into his early life to good purpose.

In view of the excellent training it offered and perhaps also of its democratic character, the Free Academy became the aim toward which his schooling was directed. In those days a year's attendance in the public schools of the old city of New York was a prerequisite to admission. Accordingly Shepard went, in 1863-64, across the river day by day, to Grammar School No. 40 in East Twentieth Street, where David B. Scott, afterwards professor in the City College, was the principal, and Mr. Harrison the beloved teacher of the collegiate class. "The boy from Brooklyn" had a marked individuality of his own, and his slight figure, intellectual face and mature and refined manner, separated him somewhat from most of the New York boys. He was quick beyond all others in his response to questions, and either led or shared leadership in the school class, which thoroughly recognized his intellectual prowess.

In the autumn of 1864, Shepard entered the "introductory class" of the Free Academy, which class after the change of name in 1866, graduated from the College of the City of New York as the class of '69. In this class as it graduated were George A. Baker, Jr., the clever author, John Claflin, Dr. George B. Fowler, Professor William E. Geyer, who has done large service in the faculty of the Stevens Institute, and Professor Wm. G. McGuckin, beloved in our own College, Louis P. Gratacap of the Museum of Natural History, Rev. Edwin T. and Henry O. Hiscox, Matthew C. Julien and Henry Mottet, who became well known clergymen, Principals John T. McGuire and J. F. Townley, Theodore F. Miller, now President of the Brooklyn Trust Company and the successor of Shepard as Chairman of our College Board of Trustees, Judge Charles J. Nehrbas, Henry T. Patterson, Howard Payson Wilds, who did honorable service as an Assemblyman, and Frank L. Wing,

not to mention others among the class of forty-two. This class and the preceding class of '68 were so closely associated in college friendships, that they were sometimes known as the class of '68-'69, and in these two classes Shepard formed many of his life intimacies. He was easily the most brilliant scholar of his class, though the sedate and hard-working Geyer won the valedictory honor, Shepard taking next rank as salutatorian.

In those days of the "all-around" curriculum, with no electives except the choice between ancient and modern languages, the work was hard, the examinations tough, and the marking rigid. Shepard was up to the mark in every department of study, as was shown by the fact that he took eight of the bronze Ward medals and three equal-rank certificates for individual studies—eleven out of the eighteen possible in the "ancient course." A system of "demerit" marks was then in vogue, and Shepard's independence of character and method evoked from our martinet first President an ample number, which somewhat detracted from his record of scholarship. The leading scholars were then expected to reach close to the hundred mark and despite the "demerits" Shepard's totals in the eight successive terms for the four collegiate years were 98, 98, 97, 95, 99, 99, 99, 95 per cent. In his Junior year, besides his appointment as speaker at "Junior Ex," he won the Pell silver medal as second in general proficiency among all the men in college, the prize of the President of the Board of Education at "Prize speaking," and the Riggs gold medal for an English essay—the latter with the mature and finished paper on "The Gentleman," which is reprinted in these pages as the best evidence of his college scholarship. At Commencement in 1869, he was awarded as a member of the Senior class the Burr gold medal for excellence in mathematics, the Riggs gold medal for the Senior English essay—this on "The Imagination in its Relations to Practical Science," and the Kelley gold medal as champion of the Phrenocosmian Society in the prize debate, as well as Ward medals and certificates in seven out of ten



Photo by Harry Contant.

ERLOWEST.



Photo by Harry Contant.

ERLOWEST.



subjects—a wonderful score indeed.¹ As these triumphs indicate, he was one of the best of the college writers, speakers, and debaters, and on that memorable night in which a funeral procession astonished Fifth Avenue on its way to the “burial” of the old Free Academy at Twenty-third Street and the birth-festival of the College of the City of New York, Shepard was the prophet and presented a glowing forecast of the future greatness of the college, in the fulfillment of which he was himself to play so leading a part.

III

In his college years, Shepard was keenly interested in all college affairs involving public spirit. During the brief life of the *Collegian*, one of the pioneers of student journalism, he was, next to Professor Werner (*Eulenspiegel*), the most valued of its contributors, and his paper on “College Spirit in the West” in the issue for January 2, 1867, showed his broad appreciation and his lofty patriotism, as well as the mature style which marked all his college productions. In this paper he praised the Western State universities, then underestimated in the East, for their vigorous thought, pure morality and reverence for sacred things; and he concluded with emphasizing as the valuable elements of college spirit, “faith, honorable regard for our elders, robust thought, patience, perseverance, energy, and a manly devotion to study.” “Application” he lauded in his leading article of that title, March 6, 1867, as “the greatest and noblest of the powers of the mind.” These two papers show his serious outlook on life in contrast with the proverbial Sophomore, and foreshadow the principles of his own successful career. In 1867 was organized under the rather lofty title of the “Academic Senate” perhaps the first endeavor towards student self-government in an American college, and of this body, Shepard, then a Sophomore, was the first secretary. It was not looked

¹ Mr. Shepard's Ward medals were for the Sophomore year in history; for the Junior in natural philosophy, English and logic; for the Senior, law, oratory, astronomy and engineering, with certificates of equal merit in moral philosophy, Latin and composition.

upon with favor by "the Doctor," as the first President was always called, who had brought from West Point the severest notions of student subordination; but it was a serious endeavor to apply the democratic spirit in a democratic college, and it illustrated the tone of college life in those days, in which Shepard was a leader.

The city boy had from the beginning an ardent fondness for outdoor life, which found expression not in hunting or in athletic sports, but in such constructive work as was later best exemplified in the development of his country home and in the service he rendered the State as Forestry Commissioner in 1884-5, and for the Saratoga Springs Reservation Commission in 1909, in both of which his legal acumen and love of nature proved of the greatest service in laying broad and firm foundation for future practical work. He had a special interest in trees, and besides importing for Erlowest every tree which he thought might grow there, he planted on one of the farms which from time to time he added to his estate, an orchard of nut-trees in which he took especial interest. His fondness was early developed in long tramps and mountain climbs with college chums, many of which we made together. We tramped through the Catskills and lingering too long on High Peak were lost in the dark of the woods. It was perhaps on this expedition that music from a barn, where J. Guild of '69 had his piano for his summer practice, inspired Shepard to a sonnet, which I think was the only verse-writing he ever attempted. We achieved Black Mountain at Lake George by the old blind trail, and with our fellows campers lay by an improvised camp-fire through the cold night under the stars. Shepard made several journeys to Europe and on one of these, in 1882, when he shared my lodgings in London, we walked the broad path up Snowden together, climbed with Blakie of Edinburgh the shaly sides of Ben Nevis and from the Caledonian Canal found our way up to Stronelairg in the wilds of the Moneleagh Mountains for a visit to William Black in the scenes of his "Yolande." It was in such journeyings as these, mostly with college friends, that Shepard often relaxed de-

lightfully into a *grotesquerie* of speech and manner which would have astounded those who knew only the sedate professional man. The last journeying—and the one which he enjoyed perhaps most of all—was that in 1910 to the classic lands of Greece, in the company of Chapman of '67 and an old friend, Augustus Healy, with the faithful help of the young Greek, Thomas, his valet for many years.

Even the home at Lake George, which was the joy of his life and to which he meant ultimately to retire, was closely linked with college associations. The very month before his death he wrote: "In spite of the changes, Lake George is ever the same;—beneath our eyes as in our hearts." He first saw the lake of his love when a boy of thirteen, returning in 1863 from a vacation visit to his Oberlin friend, Prof. Wright, then settled in his first parish in northern Vermont. At Ticonderoga, attracted by an enticing advertisement of the side trip through the beauties of Lake George, this self-reliant youngster counted his pocket money and decided that he would rather see Lake George than make sure of his supper. Once seen, the vision of the lake became part of his life, and though he reached New York a day late supperless and penniless, as he used to recall with amused delight, the sacrifice even of staying up all night on the Albany boat was well repaid by the later dream of a future home on the lake. The Alpha Delta Phi men in college had a Viking Boat Club, which inspired them to heroic journeys round New York island at the peril of their lives, and when a vacation journey and summer camp were proposed, it was Shepard who suggested Lake George as *ultima thule*. He was prevented from going with the pioneer party in 1869, but in the fourth year, 1872, he became a member of Camp Manhattan and for years was a frequent camper. In 1891, he first leased Westover at Lake George, which he occupied until 1896, and in which he began in 1893 the annual dinners which formed so delightful a feature of each year's camp. In the winter of 1896-7 he purchased the place about two miles north from Lake George village, which he renamed Erlowest, and before the snows had melted in 1897, he went

over the ground and with remarkable engineering foresight laid out the roads and arranged for the use of the stone excavated from them in building the beautiful house which after absence during 1897 in Europe, he occupied in 1898. On the keystone over the main entrance was carved the escutcheon of his college fraternity and its emblems shone also from the stained-glass window within. Here the camp dinners were resumed, and were always delightful occasions. In fact to Shepard, dinner giving was the fine art in which he found his chief recreation, and many a delightful and distinguished company did he gather round his table, whether at Lake George or in the Brooklyn home. At his own table his conversational qualities and his interest in every subject shone with especial brilliancy, and it was his pleasant practice, in American fashion, to exchange places during the dinner and literally turn the tide of conversation by taking the other end of the table. His camp dinner was of late years always on a Monday evening, and on the Sunday before he was sure to make his appearance at the camp dining table on the picturesque north point of Little Green Island. No wind or weather could hold him back, nor could the most anxious beseechings prevent his dauntless return Sunday evening to Erlowest across the lake, though the lake did its best, or its worst, to defy him. Alas, on the very day for which his dinner to the forty-third camp had been announced this last summer, he had passed over to another shore, and on that Monday afternoon, the saddened camp, with the flag at half-mast, gathered sorrowfully together for a few words of affection for the brother who was to be buried on the morrow. Remembering that his boat would never again be hailed and given farewell at Camp Manhattan, his sorrowing brethren recalled the legend of the departing chief who in the Indian times sailed far away in his vanishing canoe to the unknown land beyond the sunset.

IV

Shepard entered his predestined profession not through the law schools but in the office of Man & Parsons, practically the

successors of his father's firm. The office was the starting place for many City College men, for the senior partner had seven sons educated in the institution. His first important case was the adjudication of title of the Jackson-Hollow property in Brooklyn, which ended after lasting nearly a score of years in a signal accomplishment for his clients. In 1875, with another young lawyer, Tunis G. Bergen, each starting out for himself, Shepard shared an office in Pine Street. Two other rising legal luminaries, Henry R. Beekman, afterwards judge, and David B. Ogden, later Shepard's partner, shared another office across the hall. Shepard used to tell humorously in later years of their eager attention to foot-steps in the hall, their anxiety if the door opened as to the desk which the possible client would approach, the simulated concentration which the disappointed one gave to his books, and when the door closed the vigor with which the one pounced upon the other and berated him for the bad advice he had given his client. In 1876, he formed with that other brilliant "scholar in politics," Albert Stickney, the firm of Stickney & Shepard, in which Spencer, of '75, now the head of the succeeding firm, became a partner in 1886. In 1890, Shepard was invited by John E. Parsons—who had formed with the elder Shepard in 1854 the firm of Shepard & Parsons, and on the father's election as corporation counsel became his first and only assistant—to enter into partnership with him, and the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden was formed. The great lawyers had their respective clients and interests, and though frequently in consultation, sometimes had no more than casual sight of each other for weeks. In 1902, Shepard retired from this firm and associated himself as counsel with two younger men, forming later the firm of Shepard, Smith & Harkness. He belonged really to the executive profession, which includes alike lawyers, corporation managers, heads of business and of educational institutions; his mind turned readily to any of these relations, and he was the business as well as legal advisor of his clients. Only once, in 1893-4, did he practice to any extent in a criminal case, and to this he devoted all his energies

as special Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, because the conviction of John Y. McKane for flagrant and stupendous election frauds was part of the crusade of his life for political righteousness. The conviction was the necessary sequence of the cumulative details presented by Shepard, with a mastery which impressed the bench, the bar and the public. and the unselfish nobility of his purpose was then shown when he declined the complimentary dinner proffered by the Hamilton Club because he did not wish to seem to rejoice over the downfall of the dethroned convict. Most of his work was in connection with large business enterprises, as in the Mexican National Railway and other railroad cases, and large mining and smelting interests in Mexico and the West. His greatest legal service to the city was his work as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, and the achievement of the original subway system owed much to his business and legal foresight. In drawing the construction contract, Shepard, while giving the engineer absolute control over the work, replaced the drastic provisions against the contractor usual in official contracts with full recognition of the equities of the contractor, giving him his day in court; and it was this broad justice which appealed to Mr. Belmont and induced him to finance the enterprise, when all others of the great bankers had declined. He was peculiarly successful in mastering engineering problems, because the engineering course at the City College, as he has himself said, gave him a grasp of technical details in which lawyers of other training were lacking. Second only in service to the city, was his work in planning for the Pennsylvania Railroad as its special counsel, its entrance into New York. Though "a corporation lawyer," his advice to his clients was never how to evade, but always how to obey the law or to provide for its reasonable amendment. In the defence of Dr. Crapsey in 1906, he turned to ecclesiastical law with an equal ability and made a masterly plea for religious toleration. Always the logical array of the facts in the statement of the case was the core of an argument to which his telling eloquence gave point.

V

Shepard was as predestined to politics as to the law. He was early enrolled as a campaign speaker and took part in the Tilden-Hayes campaign of 1876. About 1880, Brooklyn was the home of a number of young men about thirty years of age, some Democrats and some Republicans, but equally devoted to the cause of good government. From these originated the "young scratchers" campaign of 1879—which resulted in the Independent Republican organization that made possible the election of President Cleveland; the Society for Political Education, a non-partisan organization; the Young Republican Club and the Young Men's Democratic Club, of the last of which Shepard was one of the prime movers, Chairman of the Executive Committee 1881-83, and President 1883-85. When this reform organization was overwhelmed by the unreformed "regulars," Shepard left it and organized in 1888 the Brooklyn Democratic Club of which he was President for several years.

Of the Society for Political Education, Shepard was an organizing member, and its non-partisan statement of principles remains to this day a political creed shared by many Democrats and Republicans who look to their respective parties for the best interpretation and application of these principles. This society was organized to provide rather elementary education on economic and political principles, in the dearth of that vast array of economic literature since published, and it especially emphasized the cause of civil service reform. In this cause, Shepard did some of his best work, which was recognized by his election in later years as a vice-president of the National Civil Service Reform League. In the New York State Legislature of 1883, a civil service act offered by the Republican minority had been shelved by the Democratic majority, but, largely through Shepard's influence with his Democratic friends, the bill was again brought forward and became the first civil service reform law on state statute-books. Under this law, Shepard was appointed to the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission, of which he was a member 1883-5 and

chairman 1888-90. It was in large part due to his sagacity that the Brooklyn system of examinations and promotions in the civil service became a model of its kind. In the pamphlet on civil service reform examinations prepared for the Society for Political Education, the question papers for the post of policeman in Brooklyn there given represented the personal work of Shepard and in themselves sufficiently refute popular error that civil service examinations dealt mostly with such practical subjects as the height of the pyramids. The questions dealt directly with the practical experience, physical capability and common sense educational qualifications of the applicant, and they meant that a political good-for-nothing could no longer get a job on the force. Shepard's conscientious and laborious work on this commission was a notable example of the kind of work he was willing to do gratuitously in the service of the people. His own views of civil service reform were set forth in another pamphlet of the Society for Political Education on "The Competitive Test and the Civil Service of States and Cities" from his pen, published in 1884.

In 1889-90, one of the scandals of Brooklyn politics was the "combine" of politicians who were seeking to saddle on the city at a high price a private water supply company of which they had possession. A judicial commission for appraisement was appointed, in which Shepard was the leading spirit and decisive factor, and the report which he prepared saved the city, it was conceded, nearly a million dollars.

Shepard was a Democrat of Democrats, and believed always in his party and reform within the party. In the nineties, the Kings County Democracy had departed from the traditional alliance with "up-state" Democrats against the evil forces which since the elder Shepard's time had overwhelmed Tammany Hall, and when the Brooklyn party leaders joined forces with David B. Hill, Shepard boldly revolted and with his friends supported in 1894 the independent Democratic nomination of Everett P. Wheeler, '56, for Governor, which led to the election of Governor Levi P. Morton. In 1895 Shepard accepted an independent Democratic nomination for

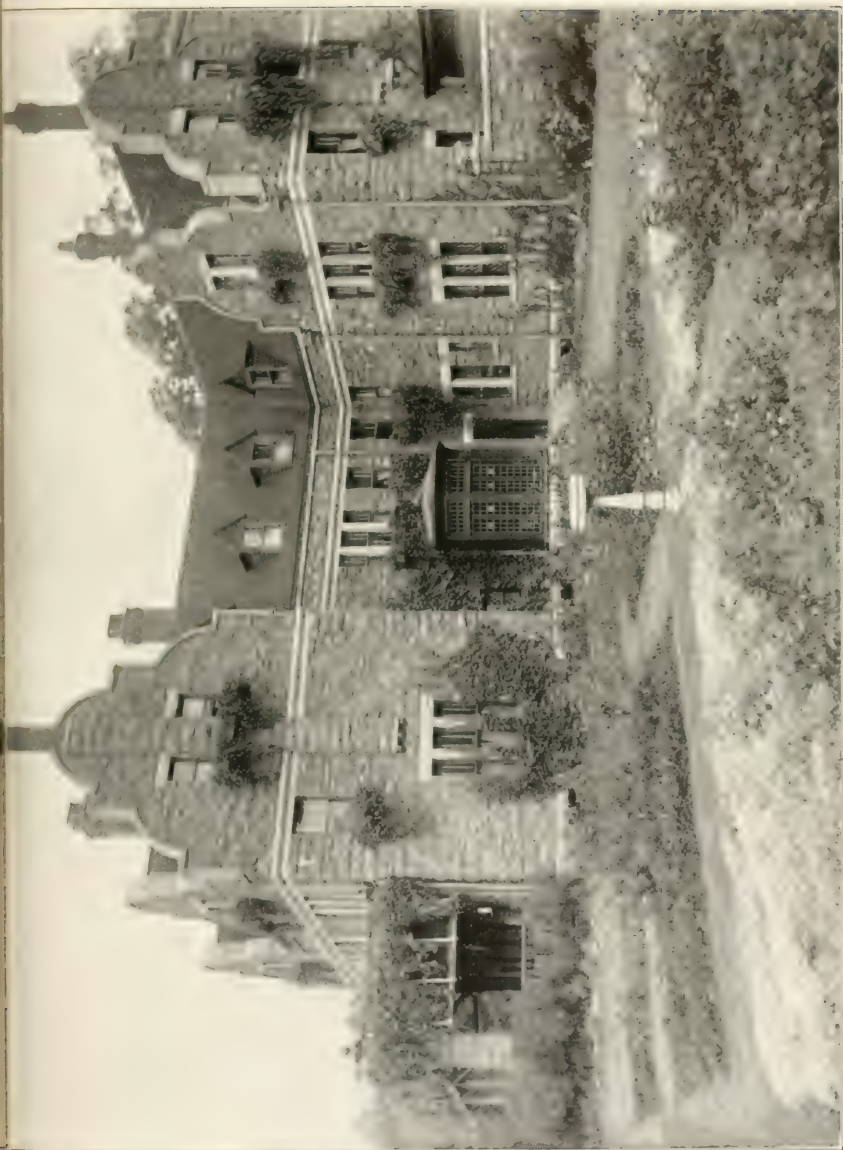


Photo by Harry Contant

ERLOWEST.

the mayoralty of Brooklyn in opposition to the local ring, and thus aided the election of a Republican mayor. He had the best sentiment of Brooklyn with him, and though he had no expectation of election, he polled a creditable vote, and as has been said, his name will be remembered when that of his victorious Republican rival is forgotten. In 1897, in fighting the ring, he went so far as to join himself directly with the opposition forces and support Seth Low for the mayoralty of greater New York.

In national politics he was of course devoted to Democratic principles, and here also he was ready to oppose a Democratic candidate who did not in his judgment accept those principles. When in 1896 President Cleveland's lofty Democracy found such inadequate response within the party that Mr. Bryan became the Presidential nominee, and the campaign turned upon the sound money gold standard opposition to "silver at sixteen to one," Shepard was one of those who took part in the independent nomination of Palmer and Buckner as "National Democrats," and indirectly brought about the election of President McKinley. In 1900, when in his judgment the currency danger had passed and "imperialism" was the paramount issue, Shepard supported Mr. Bryan, and endeavored to bring about harmony within the Democratic party. The nomination of Judge Parker in 1904 was more to his liking, and of course elicited his strongest efforts. He opposed stoutly Mr. Roosevelt's "new nationalism," and again voted for and supported Mr. Bryan in 1908. His own name was much in the minds of Democrats and Independents as the right man to bring Democratic principles again to the front in the nation, as Cleveland had brought them. But the politicians of his own state and city had no use for such a man unless forced upon them by popular demand, and thus Shepard never had opportunity to prove his high qualities as a political executive. In 1901, it was probable that Shepard might have had the reform nomination for the mayoralty of greater New York, but for his unwillingness to accept other than a Democratic nomination and his belief that the best results for New York City could

be obtained only through a permanent party and not by any temporary coalition. When Seth Low was again nominated, Richard Croker was wise enough to see that the Democratic party must put its best man forward, and although he had little or no acquaintance with Shepard, he recognized both the ability of this long-time opponent of Tammany Hall and the hold he had upon the confidence of the people. It was simply and solely Shepard's belief that his nomination was an acceptance by Tammany Hall of the better principles of Democracy and that he would have adequate support in providing better government for his beloved city, which induced him at great personal sacrifice and risk of health and reputation to accept the burden of this campaign, in the field of his father's unfulfilled official life. Shepard was not elected mayor of New York, but he made a campaign which dignified and ennobled politics in this city and for which New York will always have reason to be grateful.

It was the hope of his friends that he might be nominated and elected Governor of his native state, on the Democratic platform which in 1910 he had so largely drawn; and when, though this hope was disappointed, a Democratic legislature as well as a Democratic executive was elected, all eyes turned toward him as the natural and worthy representative of the Empire State in the higher council of the nation. When Tammany Hall turned its bitter opposition upon the man who had given it in 1901 its only chance of victory, the friends of true Democracy rallied around Shepard as the standard bearer of their political faith, and his selection would have been accepted throughout the state, by Democrats and Republicans alike as a welcome triumph and a worthy choice. He had himself little part in this Senatorial campaign, for during the greater part of it he was seriously and painfully ill. He allowed his candidacy to stand only because it was the necessary rallying point against the forces of evil, and when at last the time came for his withdrawal, he made it a noble occasion for a profession of political faith and a personal renunciation as worthy of him as of the cause.

VI

His contributions to permanent literature would have been greater were it not for the arduous demands of his profession and of his political career. More than one of his briefs was a masterly contribution to the literature of the law, remarkable alike for breadth of scope and careful array of detail. His political addresses were many and effective, pointed, strong statements, keenly if not epigrammatically put. His English was clear, forceful and elegant, especially notable for his careful choice of fit adjectives. One of the tracts (No. XII) of the Society for Political Education was his contribution on "The Work of a Social Teacher," being a memorial to Richard L. Dugdale, author of "The Jukes" and first secretary of the Society, printed in 1884, in which Shepard paid tribute to one of "the men, very few indeed, whose best years and whose most fruitful labor are given, not to themselves and to those dear to them, but for the sake of mankind" and especially those devoted to "sounder and steadier mercy toward those of whom it is doubtful whether their wickedness is due to their misery or their misery is due to their wickedness." In saying of Dugdale that "he leaves to us a hopeful belief that Americans have only begun the era of wide political intelligence, of a greater and more constant care for the methods of government and for the capacity and honor of public servants, of the more scrupulous and jealous regard for the rights of men" he voiced his own Americanism. His chief work in letters was the biography of Martin Van Buren in the American Statesmen series which gave him membership in the Authors Club. The record of this Democratic president, much maligned and much misunderstood, a strong party man of strong independence within his party, appealed peculiarly to Shepard, especially as Van Buren was distinctively a New Yorker as well as an American, for in the politics of New York State Shepard had an hereditary interest. It was peculiarly gratifying to him therefore to take up this piece of work, and an admirable political biography he made of it. In the closing chapter, regarding Van Buren's character and place in

history, one finds passages which apply almost as closely to Shepard as to his hero. "At Lindenwald, among books and guests and rural cares, he led what in the best and truest sense was the life of a country gentleman, not set like an urban exotic among the farmers, but fond of his neighbors as they were fond of him." In describing the political principles of the New York statesmen who followed Van Buren's lead, he outlined his own political faith. "Love for the Union, a belief in a simple, economical, and even unheroic government, a jealousy of taking money from the people, and a scrupulous restriction upon the use of public moneys for any but public purposes, a strict limitation of federal powers . . . these made up one of the great and fruitful political creeds of America." In this little masterpiece of political biography, Shepard indeed restored the faded and obscure portrait of a misunderstood statesman in its proper colors and gave it again worthy place in our national portrait gallery. Could he have fulfilled his dream of retirement from active life into the new library which he had planned to complete his Lake George house, he would doubtless have added new riches to our treasures of American political history and literature. His last spoken address was that made at Saratoga, partly as a memorial of his associate Spencer Trask, a noble prophecy of the future of the life-giving springs, coupled with a glowing description from the experience of his happy summer in Greece the previous year, of the founts of healing of classic land and times, which showed the imaginative fervor of a poetic soul.

VII

Shepard was always loyally interested in the College and had well-defined views as to its future development. He served as President of the Associate Alumni, 1898-1900, and the movement to separate the College administration from the Board of Education and provide for a Board of Trustees which would give concentrated attention to its problems, naturally looked to him for its shaping. Accordingly he drafted the measure which in 1900 became law, and he was

appointed on the first Board of Trustees. In 1904 he became Chairman of the Board and except for an interval of engrossing work on the Saratoga Reservation Commission served in that capacity until his death. How much the College owes to him in this period of new development his associates gladly acknowledge. He was chairman of the committee which planned the new curriculum, reshaping the courses to include the two added sub-Freshmen years. The magnificent conception of the Great Hall, a development from the old College chapel, as a focus for college and civic life, where literature should be associated with art and music, was directly his own. When President Finley was elected as third president of the College, it was in good part Shepard's presentation of the great future opportunities that induced our honored and successful president to leave the academic quiet of Princeton and become a leader in the strife of metropolitan life. For a considerable period Shepard gave probably a third of his working time and force to the College. His annual or occasional dinners to his fellow trustees and to the elder professors were very useful as well as delightful symposiums, and his kindness and generous feeling toward the veteran instructors of his own college years often found noble expression.

His activities for education and like good causes were wider, however, than the bounds of his own College. He was a trustee of the Packer Collegiate Institute, the Women's College of Brooklyn, of the Long Island Medical College, of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and for a short time of the Brooklyn Library. As executor, he had the direction of the Burke benefaction for old people. His service for the cause of education in the South was considerable and was recognized when Tulane University of New Orleans, Washington and Lee University and the University of Georgia honored him with the Doctorate of Laws, which degree Williams College also gave him in 1907. Yale University had invited him this very academic year to the Storrs lectureship in succession of a long line of the most distinguished lawyers of America.

VIII

The slight, lithe figure, the sensitive mouth not concealed by the small mustache, the finely chiselled nose, the keen but kind brown eyes, the intellectual brow, the well-shaped head with brown, almost black hair, somewhat tinged in his latter years with gray, made up the measure of the physical man and gave fair index to character, but they did not fully reveal the strength, tenacity and application of will which made the frail body capable of extraordinary work. His manner was reserved and even diffident, especially when he began to speak. His voice as a public speaker was penetrating, with a slight sibilance, and his oratory persuasive to the intellect rather than popular for the masses. He was fond of music, singing tenor in college and after-college glee clubs, and in the Brooklyn Oratorio chorus, and he schooled himself to play good music fairly well on the piano.

He had many friends, and his sense of friendship was very strong and beautiful. One of my own most precious possessions is a silver loving cup received from him in 1894 with the inscription: "On the thirtieth Christmas Day of an unbroken friendship." He was a remarkable correspondent, mostly writing his letters in his peculiarly characteristic handwriting in the late hours of the night. He seemed never to forget to say a word of congratulation or cheer or comfort when a friend had done a brave or good thing or needed sympathy, and these letters of occasion were especially delightful in wording as well as tender in thought. These letters, could they be collected, would form the best biography of his work-a-day and spiritual life. He received hosts of letters, all of which were carefully indexed and docketed by his own hand and which together would make a compendium of the political history of New York within his generation.

Some words as to his latter days may be permitted in the intimacy of a college memorial which is rather a summation of affectionate details than a portrait "writ large" with the perspective of time and distance. His strong and persistent will

dominated a body always frail, and seemed to add physical strength from mental reserve. His friends feared for his health in the strenuous campaign of 1901, but by careful attention to medical and hygienic requirements, he came out perhaps stronger physically than at the beginning. While he worked hard for victory for his party, he was not chagrined at personal defeat, which he in most cases expected, and it is utterly a mistake to suppose, as has often been assumed, that disappointment in the result of the Senatorial contest was a factor in his last illness. The work of the Democratic State Convention of 1910 taxed his strength, and during the Senatorial contest of 1911, he was seriously ill. From this he rallied, but in early summer came the illness which meant the end. It was a last struggle between dauntless will and weakened body, and he himself suffered periods of depression while those nearest him alternately feared and hoped. His will power throughout his life was sustained by a strong faith, in God and in man, which broadening from the creed of his early days into the catholic spirit shown in the Crapsey trial, never weakened or waived. To one of his nieces, some days before his death, he said: "When I go, I wish it to be known that I was a firm believer." Though he weakened in body, his will power did not desert him, and at the last when the doctors had given up hope, he rallied for a last good-by, as though by a determined effort of will, and said a few tender words of recognition and faith, in broken phrase, to the family gathered about his bedside. Not long after, on the twenty-ninth of July, 1911, as the bells of St. Mary's across the lake chimed the Angelus, his spirit passed from the shadow of earth, let us hope with him, into the light of immortality.

The last tributes were worthy and beautiful. The services at Lake George were held on Tuesday, August 2, at St. James Church, of which he had long been a vestryman, and were attended by many friends and associates including the Governor of the state, his father's and his own partner, and the members of the college camp. On the following day, services were held in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, where also he had long

been a vestryman, and the great church was filled with those desiring to do last homage. He was laid to rest at Greenwood with those he loved, in the shadow of the monument which citizens of New York had erected to the memory of his father, the inscription on which may serve as well for the life of the son, for it records worthily the homage "of citizens who honored him as a public officer, of associates and clients who trusted him as a counselor, of friends who loved him as a man, just, generous and true in all the relations of life."

Many memorial meetings, culminating in the worthy services in the Great Hall of the College, all emphasized fittingly the strong sense of public honor. This Great Hall itself will remain his lasting monument, and as one stands therein with thought of his work for it and in it, to the motto of our College "*Respice, adspice, prospice!*" may be added "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice!*"

R. R. BOWKER, '68.

MR. SHEPARD AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

IN response to the request of the editor the following letters have been written by members of the Board of Trustees who have long been associated with Mr. Shepard in the management of the College. We regret to state that, owing to illness, Mr. Lee Kohns has been unable to contribute his appreciation.

To the Editor of the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY:

You have asked me, as a Co-Trustee with Mr. Shepard since the organization of our Board in 1900, to send you some reminiscences and observations respecting his activities during this term of service.

His views upon the innumerable questions which arose from time to time were always decided, but in discussing them his attitude was always marked by an extreme, deferential courtesy towards his associates who differed from him.

The distinctive characteristics of his service were his unflagging devotion to the interests of the College, even when apparently exhausted by the exacting demands of his busy professional life; his unbounded faith in the greatness of its future; his wisdom and good sense; and his patient care in the administration of its affairs, never losing sight of controlling considerations of broad policy, while watching the minutest details of every piece of important constructive work we did.

He sincerely believed in the principle that the great City of New York could and should provide, at public expense, a liberal, higher academic education. He believed that this had been established so firmly that the Trustees were in duty bound to construct, for the uses of the College, buildings worthy of

our great City, for all resident boys who could avail themselves of its advantages, and that the academic course should be of as high a standard as that of any of the great American colleges.

To his strong conviction that the College had the right to such adequate, handsome buildings as have been erected, and to his insistent courage and efforts are largely due, I believe all the Trustees will admit, not only our splendid buildings as they stand, but the Great Hall, the great organ, and the fine mural painting in the Hall.

In the earlier days of our Board, the High School courses did not articulate with those of the College. Great as has been, lately, the improvement in this regard, Mr. Shepard always insisted that the preparatory classes in the Townsend Harris Hall and in the old Twenty-third Street building were as necessary to the life and growth of the College, as the introductory classes had been in its early days.

He keenly realized, however, that the question of the duty of the City of New York to furnish, at public expense, special instruction in the lines of university work had *not* been so definitely settled.

His conviction was fixed that, as a free, higher academic education was a settled right of the people of the City of New York, such a change to include specialized higher courses might furnish an argument against the higher public education that might possibly imperil its usefulness in the future, and weaken its hold on public sentiment and public support; and might possibly tend to disturb this great principle of the right of our people which had taken sixty years to fully establish.

This important question must be considered in the near future by the Trustees, and will, I trust, be wisely settled, having due regard to such serious questionings.

It may well be urged that so long as we maintain the present high standard of the full academic college course, we shall not imperil public favor and support by extending to a reasonable limit, these special vocational courses so helpful to our students immediately after graduation; for we must not for-

get that thereby we are serving our public in this transition period of useful profitable scientific developments.

THEO. F. MILLER, '69.

To the Editor of the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY:

Because of my association on the Board of Trustees with the late Edward Morse Shepard for a number of years you request from me a brief appreciation of his services. They were in my estimation far beyond any that have ever been rendered by any other individual. In this I am sure I am not guilty of an over-statement.

Without seeking to attribute the fact to any especial cause, it seemed that, whatever were the real merits of the college, the rank to which its faculty and its alumni believed it to be entitled was generally unrecognized. It had become differentiated and stood apart from and unaffiliated with its sister colleges, and its degrees were held in comparative dis-esteem in the college world, while to those intimately acquainted with its work the training and education afforded by it were in fact equal to and, in many respects, superior to that bestowed by like institutions.

Unintermittent from the day of his graduation in his interest in and devotion to the affairs of his Alma Mater, Mr. Shepard seems to have been the first to understand that, while the policies adopted by the faculty were all that could be desired, yet the practical working of them was hampered, rather than encouraged and developed, by the necessarily perfunctory control of a committee of the Board of Education, whose management of the affairs of the College was but one of many details of the entire educational system of the city with which they were entrusted. The consequence was a condition that checked progress, instituted destructive and unwise economies, and resulted in the maintenance of conservative and reactionary methods in an educational age which called for constant evolution and development. Shepard almost alone, while the faculty and alumni alike seemed lulled into an apathy which threatened an unrecognized danger to

the continued existence of the College itself, persistently called attention to the necessity of taking away from the Board of Education the management of the College and its conduct and control and transferring these functions to an independent Board of Trustees entrusted solely with the duty of its executive management, and responsible only to the municipality and the state for its acts. While the encouragement that he received was lukewarm and ineffective, opposition to his views was aroused by the not entirely unwarranted fear that a severance of the College from the domination of the Board of Education would result in greater divergence of grammar school graduates to the high schools, and to other colleges, in destroying by failure of proper articulation the bond between the other schools of the system and the College itself, and in diminishing the supply of qualified matriculates to its logical and proper destination. Undismayed by these hostile criticisms he drafted a bill securing the autonomy of the College by the creation of an independent Board of Trustees possessing the fullest powers, pressed it personally upon the consideration of, and secured its passage by, the legislature, urged the Mayor's assent to its adoption, and finally, in the year 1900, secured the victory which brought new life and vitality to the College, and initiated a condition which has since then, not only placed it in the forefront among its sisters, but has made it an important link, instead of one ignored and disregarded, in the chain of American Colleges.

The chairmanship of the Board to which he aspired should at once have been accorded him on its organization, but the desire to maintain at least the semblance of intimate relation with the Board of Education prevailed even among the newly created Board of Trustees, and it was deemed essential by its majority that the President of that Board should be installed as the Chairman of the newly created body. But Shepard was undeterred, and instead of venting chagrin or expressing disappointment, he, in coöperation with Mr. Mulqueen, set about the formation of a plan of reorganization, not only of the material affairs, but also of the curriculum, the details of

instruction, and all the policies to be pursued in the management of the College. How well this duty which he assumed has been performed, the readers of the *QUARTERLY* can abundantly testify.

If further inspiration to continue the work so auspiciously begun were needed, it was found when, within a few years of intermediate chairmanship, Mr. Shepard became the presiding officer of the Board and so remained until his death.

Called by the community to perform manifold service in its behalf, to assume leadership in his profession, in politics, in literature, in every avenue of usefulness, he regarded as comparatively unimportant the duties more replete with public recognition, emolument and honor, which varied responsibilities would have ensured him, making paramount offering of his splendid talents to the exacting but less recognized duties of his chairmanship.

On Sunday last public record was made in the Great Hall (the conception of which was his alone) of the appreciation, respect and affection in which he was universally held. Never have more sincere, heartfelt and earnest tributes been paid to the memory of any one; but by none who gathered to listen to those eloquent ecomiums was their truth and desert more apparent, the sincerity of the sentiment expressed more appreciated, than by those who had had the good fortune to be associated with him in the Board of Trustees, for to them was afforded constant opportunity to know the amplitude of his resources, the generosity of his sacrifices, his unostentatious achievements, the simplicity of his character and his deference to the opinion of others. We, to whom the good fortune of association with Mr. Shepard was there accorded, can fully realize the extent of his devotion to his Alma Mater.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH, '64.

To the Editor of the QUARTERLY:

To the many beautiful and eloquent tributes already offered, may I make bold to add a few words concerning our beloved Mr. Shepard.

My appreciation of him was acquired solely through my contact with him as a trustee of our College. It was not my fortunate privilege to have enjoyed more intimate relations with him. Yet to have known him as a trustee for a decade, was, I believe, to know the man. I fancy I can see him now, as I saw him often, presiding at sessions of the trustees, in his own inimitable way. I see the frail form, the massive head, the broad high forehead, the keen bright eyes, the firm set mouth and jaw, and the whole face evincing resolution, yet gentleness. I fancy I can hear his well modulated voice precisely enunciating, clearly and concisely the matter for deliberation. Ever considerate, courageous, fair, there was in his manner that indefinable charm which is always more attractive than mere personal appearance. He seemed almost to realize the condition suggested by the great apostle, "he understood all mysteries and all knowledge and spake with the tongues both of men and of angels." I can think of him only in the superlative. I shall remember him only as the greatest—the best. His strong and noble mind embraced alike great things and small. Although a man of broad scholarship, he had all the shrewdness and resourcefulness of a veteran lawyer. In mode of life seemingly of the cloister, he nevertheless possessed the tact and bearing of a thorough man of the world. Contact with him inspired respect. Closer association with him compelled affection. He loved his Alma Mater. *His* College and her interests were ever in his thoughts. His ambition was to see her take her place among the foremost colleges in the land. To that end he labored patiently, unceasingly. In her behalf, no matter was too small, no allotment of work too great for him to undertake. From a life crowded with the cares and responsibilities of great affairs, he gave to her liberally of his time. To the splendid results attained, to the glorious work accomplished, no reference need be made. There was but one such man. That he was not permitted to continue the altruistic labor he delighted in is inexpressibly sad. That he was taken from those who loved him and who sorrow for him, is indeed pitiful. By his

death, the College and her trustees have alike sustained a distinct and irreparable loss. If, however, to live in the hearts and memories of those we leave behind, is not to die, then Edward Morse Shepard shall live as long as his beloved college shall endure. His name shall ever recall the memory of one of the dearest of her idols, the most loyal and devoted of her sons, the first, the best of her trustees.

JAMES W. HYDE, '81.

PUBLIC SERVICES IN MEMORY OF EDWARD
MORSE SHEPARD IN THE GREAT HALL,
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1911

PROGRAM

"Andante from Fifth Symphony," *Beethoven*

Invocation

Introduction of Mayor as Chairman of Meeting, HON. THEODORE F. MILLER
(*Chairman of the Board of Trustees*)

Address *The Mayor of New York City*, HON. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

Address FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, ESQ.

Address HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS

Address JAMES BYRNE, ESQ.

"Largo," *Handel*

Address HON. WILLARD BARTLETT

Address PROFESSOR ADOLPH WERNER

Address PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN

"Siegfried's Death," "Die Götterdämmerung," *Wagner*

Benediction

The academic procession, wearing gowns without hoods, entered the hall shortly after three o'clock and took seats on the platform and in the front rows on the floor. As Mayor Gaynor was unavoidably absent, Mr. Miller presided. The Mayor's place on the program was taken by Judge Bartlett, but the order of the other speakers remained as printed above. The Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, Rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the church of which Mr. Shepard was a member, pronounced the invocation and the benediction.

PRAYER OF REV. DR. MELISH

O God Father of all men, whose dwelling place is not the stars but the hearts of men, whose messengers are not the winds but the thoughts of men, whose creative energy goeth forth in human wills set toward transcendent ends, we, chil-

dren of the dust, lift up our hearts in gratitude to Thee this day.

For in our minds there lives again one of Thy strong Sons. In Thee he lived and moved as a child in the household of his Father. To Thee he looked for guidance for right choice amid the maze of paths in which our feet are set. And when he chose that which he believed was right, to Thee he went for strength to march breast forward.

A man of conviction though he was, he learned from Thee, —Thou who hast been patient with our half truths and partial visions and broken dreams,—to give tolerance to the convictions of men who differed from him.

Grant this his spirit of faith and charity and his loyalty to principle may be sown broadcast in the youth of our city and land, so that an abundant harvest may some day be reaped—a harvest of men, tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking.

Here in this City set on a hill before America, in this place, the Alma Mater of the city's youth, we would have the world know that what we honor most is not our money but our men, not our buildings but our spirit, not our size but our quality of manhood, not our refinement but our worth.

It is this word, made so winged in the life of our friend, that we would have go forth from this meeting to-day, to call the people who are given to lesser things, to look up from mammon and rest in Thee their God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE BARTLETT

I have come here sadly yet willingly—sadly, because we have been summoned by the call of Death; willingly, because it is one of the most commanding duties of friendship to do honor to the worthy dead. It was my good fortune to know Edward M. Shepard well for more than forty years—from the time when we were students in different colleges in classes which were graduated in the same year, 1869—he, in the College of the City of New York, I at Columbia. We prac-

ticed law contemporaneously in this city for fifteen years, and thereafter for more than a quarter of a century he practiced law before me as a judge. By reason of this long personal and professional acquaintance, I have been asked to speak to you particularly of the relations of Edward M. Shepard to the judicial bench; of the impression which was made by his professional life, services and achievements upon the judges; and of the lessons which his work as a lawyer teaches to those students in this great institution which he loved so much and served so zealously, who propose to embark their fortunes in the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

It may be said that Edward M. Shepard was a great lawyer by heredity. His father was one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar; and of his professional achievements the son was extremely proud. In one of the oldest enclosed portions of Greenwood Cemetery and one of the most beautiful, stands a granite monument to the memory of Lorenzo B. Shepard—"erected by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens who honored him as a public officer, of associates and clients who trusted him as a counsellor and of friends who loved him as a man—just, generous, and true in all the relations of life." The shaft bears this record of his career:

"Born September 27, 1821;
Admitted to the Bar, 1842;
Examiner in Chancery, 1843;
Member of the Constitutional Convention, 1846;
United States District Attorney, 1848;
District Attorney for the City of New York, 1855;
Counsel to the Corporation of New York, 1856;
Died in Office, September 18, 1856, Aged 35 years."

Forty-four years ago, when we were both students in college, I happened to meet Edward M. Shepard near this monument; and the manifest pride which he felt in the distinction commemorated by the inscription I have never forgotten. I felt then and I believe now, that it was an inspiration to the

son's ambition which would eventually place him among the leaders of the bar.

He possessed a marked individuality from the first. As I have already said, I practiced law contemporaneously with him for fifteen years—sometimes as his opponent, sometimes on the same side, but always as his friend—and for more than twenty-five years thereafter he practiced law before me as a judge—and every year he grew in my esteem, as I believe he grew in the esteem of all who knew him well. He was a man of exceptional breadth of view. Perhaps there is no greater difference in lawyers than in this matter of breadth of view. Unless a lawyer be a broad-minded man he can never attain to the first rank in his profession. If one is ever to be broad-minded he shows it early in life—in his school and college days—and this was the case with Edward M. Shepard. In our intercourse as students, in intercollegiate controversies, in the discussion of matters which agitated the college world in New York when the Civil War was less than five years old, nothing small, nothing insignificant, no mere matter of detail, ever influenced the conduct of Edward M. Shepard. It was the larger, finer, nobler view which always determined his attitude.

This characteristic he carried with him to the bar and throughout his professional life. Singularly clear, definite and direct, in conference and in the argument of causes in court, there was a courtesy in his demeanor, even to his adversaries, which suggested the quality which we designate as charm in woman. In his statement of the facts of a case—and every judge knows that the statement of the facts is often a most powerful argument in itself—I never knew him to depart a hair's breadth from the facts as they appeared in the record—and nothing tends more strongly to inspire judicial confidence in an advocate than this. Edward M. Shepard's statement of the facts of a case never found contradiction in the printed appeal book.

It was in arguments addressed to the court, as distinguished from the jury, that he most excelled. In this field, where no

amount of skill or readiness will suffice in the absence of a thorough professional equipment, he soon achieved marked success, and won a reputation for clear logical force and acumen in the powerful presentation of cases, which increased steadily up to the time of his death.

It was probably as the legal adviser of great corporations that he won his chief distinction at the bar. I say this with a clear appreciation of the imputation that in these days ordinarily goes with the statement that a member of the bar is a great corporation lawyer. If it be correct to assume that all great corporations are characterized by evil purposes, it is not strange that their legal advisers are held blameworthy by the community for the accomplishment of those purposes. But if there be good as well as bad corporations; if those who act as counsel for them are men of probity who will not sanction any departure from the path of legal or moral rectitude; if the professional ability of such men is applied in aid of great corporate achievements honorably prosecuted in strict subservience to the law; surely there is no reproach in such a case in being a great corporation lawyer.

To this class, I believe that Edward M. Shepard belonged. They applied to him in vain who sought his assistance to evade the law. In the domain of his profession, the lawyer was the master and the client was the servant. "This is the law," he said, "follow it, or seek advice elsewhere." Hence it is, that his relations with the corporations who were his clients may be scrutinized with perfect confidence that they will disclose only the most high-minded advice, to follow which was as beneficial to the community as it was to the client, and with absolute certainty that

"Whatever record leaps to light
He never shall be shamed."

Few of his friends will associate the name of Edward M. Shepard with practice in the criminal courts; yet one of his most praiseworthy achievements was his participation in a criminal trial, to which I feel at liberty to refer because it is now so remote in time as almost to belong to the domain of

history. He was retained by the Attorney-General as special counsel to assist in the prosecution of John Y. McKane for violating the Election Law when William J. Gaynor was first chosen a Justice of the Supreme Court. His previous experience in criminal procedure must have been extremely limited; but his share of the work in this celebrated prosecution was done in a manner so masterly that it could not be surpassed by the most proficient of practitioners at the criminal bar. No one who was present at the trial will ever forget the collocation of the poll-lists by which he demonstrated with merciless logic the impossibility that the votes could have been cast as they were recorded. I speak of his logic as merciless; but I ought to add that there was nothing vengeful in his attitude as a public prosecutor. He fully realized that the responsibility of a District Attorney is *quasi-judicial*; and that it is not part of his duty to seek to convict a defendant unless the facts bear fatally against him.

In what I have said, my friends, I have endeavored to bring to your attention some of the qualities which entitled Edward M. Shepard to rank as one of the leaders of the bar, in the estimation of the judges before whom he practiced as well as in the equally generous estimation of his associates. To those of my hearers who are students or graduates of the College of the City of New York, I have this to add: To you his distinction ought to be a source of peculiar pride and satisfaction. In a great institution of learning the name and fame of its great alumni constitute its crown of glory. In paying tribute to-day to one of the noblest characters that has ever been developed to manhood under the influence of the College of the City of New York, you must be proud to feel that here is a soil as favorable to the growth and aspirations of even the most ambitious as can be found elsewhere in the length and breadth of the land. In honoring the memory of Edward M. Shepard you likewise deservedly honor the institution of learning which helped to make him what he was.

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, ESQ.

I esteem it a peculiar privilege to speak of Edward Shepard with reference to his political activities and affiliations. He and I were bred in the Democratic faith by our fathers who associated together not only in the party but in the constitutional convention of 1846 in striving for the maintenance of Democratic principles, for which, as declared by Mr. Shepard in 1899, the chief apostles in our land have been Jefferson and Van Buren and Tilden.

In the year 1867 and within this college—then in 23rd Street—I met Edward Shepard and almost immediately we formed that intimate personal friendship that for more than forty-four years continued to be for me a joy and an inspiration. We found and developed various subjects of common interest, but none more substantial in character and in satisfaction than our generally harmonious coöperation as Democrats.

In the Tilden canvass of 1876, we assisted each other in addressing rural gatherings in Westchester; from 1880 to 1885 we associated in State conventions; in 1892 we were together at the Chicago Convention; and we collaborated in preparation for the State Conventions of 1904 and 1910. Our latest and our last active association was in the senatorial canvass of the present year, in which we had the encouragement and support of the patriotic Mayor of the City, who expected to be present this afternoon.

During these years he found it necessary often to oppose the candidates and the organization of his party. Sometimes in his county, sometimes in his state and at least once in a national canvass. Often and resolutely he rose against the so-called regular organization in Kings County, where he contributed towards the election of at least two Republican mayors, Mr. Schieren and Mr. Wurster, and in 1897 he supported Mr. Low. He opposed David B. Hill in his 1892 pursuit of the presidential nomination and in his 1894 canvass for governor. In 1896, though not in 1900 or 1908, he opposed Mr. Bryan for the presidency. Upon this record, nevertheless, I deem him to

have been fundamentally and essentially a better Democrat than many who have never split a ticket or bolted a nomination.

This conclusion rests upon the conception entertained by him, and by myself also (I may be permitted to add), as to what is the real nature of a political party and the ultimate test of party loyalty.

Ideally, a political party within any given jurisdiction should be the willing association of those who being in substantial agreement as to certain political principles undertake to coöperate for the effectual establishment and maintenance of those principles in connection with the government of that jurisdiction.

Practically this ideal is not always nor even often susceptible of realization. In the words of Mr. Shepard himself it is as far from general attainment "as the dreams of later reformers who would in politics organize all the honest respectable folk together against all the dishonest." The obstacles are many and various.

Those who can unite on a policy for a county or for a state may not entertain the same views as to a national policy, and conversely those in general agreement cannot concur in particular administration. This difficulty has received special recognition and attempted relief in our constitutional requirement that local and general elections shall be separated from each other in time.

Again, men in agreement as to some political doctrines may differ as to others, as for instance in 1896 when many who unreservedly disapproved the protectionist theory and practice of Mr. McKinley nevertheless voted for him because the enactment of a high tariff law was regarded by them as an evil lesser than the remonetization of silver on the basis of 16 to 1 as favored by Mr. Bryan.

The occasion does not permit an elaboration or even an enumeration of many such interfering conditions in the establishment of an ideal party, and for practical purposes it is sufficient now to observe that in the view of most men of sense a political party is an association of those who generally,

though with justifiable interruptions, act in political accord. A dissident is entitled to recognition by such a party or as a member in good standing only if his defections are for what he sincerely regards as a distinct and superior public advantage. The party should exist and should be managed for the good not merely of the organization or its members, but as a means or instrument of the public good. Here as elsewhere the rule must be *Salus populi suprema lex*.

But this theory which was that of Edward Shepard, and is odious to the ordinary practical politician, does not involve the concession that every man shall be a law to himself. Every association involves some adjustments, and even compromises in the common pursuit of a higher end, and the so-called "chronic kicker" is entitled to little more consideration than the hide-bound party hack. Here, as in most of life's problems, common sense is both necessary and sufficient to solve the difficulty and to define the party relations. Charles Sumner was not regarded as a Democrat because he began his political career through Democratic support or ended it by opposing the re-election of President Grant. Neither was John Kelly regarded as a Republican because in 1879 he effected the election of a Republican Governor.

So despite his frequent castigations of local organizations and his occasional revolt against attempted suppression or perversion of sound democratic doctrine Edward M. Shepard from beginning to end was not a Republican. In every fiber of his being he was a consistent and devoted Democrat.

It was this inherent and persistent faith that led to what many of his political friends and all of his political opponents regarded as the serious mistake of his life, his acceptance of the Democratic nomination in 1901 for the Mayoralty of New York. To such it seemed that inconsistently he had surrendered to Tammany Hall, a local organization in New York County. But for him and in his view his act was the acceptance of the nomination of the Democratic organizations in the five counties constituting Greater New York. I did not support him, but then, as now, I recognized the integrity of his

motives. On the eve of that election while some, wholly misconstruing one of the noblest and most unselfish of political philosophers, were writing that "He can never again pose as a character of lofty 'ideals' deserving of confidence because of his superior moral elevation" I wrote him a letter regretful of his course but expressing my absolute confidence in his rectitude of purpose. Upon the night before the election I received a letter from which it seems to me proper that I should read the following extract:

I am grateful for your regard, notwithstanding you differ so widely from myself in the view of what is best for enduring good politics in the City of New York. If your view should succeed, you will, in my opinion, suffer a lamentable disappointment, and in more ways than one. The extreme weight of opprobrium and odium which I have incurred would have indeed depressed me were it not that I have some resoluteness of character; and were it not, also, that I have known that my view had commended itself to many who, it seemed to me, had a true and far-seeing view of constructive methods of government and who, like yourself, differ from me, expressions so appreciative of my heart (if not my head) as those you are good enough to send me.

How grievously his critics erred in their estimate of his hold upon the future good opinion of his countrymen of all parties has been shown in the comments in the public press throughout the year 1911, and notably last week at the Brooklyn Memorial meeting in the appreciative remarks of Mr. Seth Low, his successful opponent in 1901, and by the noble tribute of Mayor Gaynor who during his professional and public life had followed Mr. Shepard's career and achievements at close range.

In his life of Martin Van Buren, written during the period when he was at the height of his activities both political and professional, Mr. Shepard exhibited not only a fine literary skill entitling him to the generous acclaim that his work received, but in his rescue of the fame of Martin Van Buren, he revealed together with his own political beliefs a rare

capacity theretofore only suspected, to treat political theories and practices on the uppermost plane, and with acute insight. His analysis and discussion of the financial conditions in 1837 are simply masterly, and demonstrated his own ability to become a finance minister of the first order. The old slogan "Hard Money, Home Rule, Free Trade" was the cry to which he was ever ready to respond with as little variation as was permitted by extraneous conditions. He loved liberty and therefore hated slavery and its horrid imposition on the Democratic party. The spoils system to him was odious, and his devotion to civil service reform sincere and effectual. His practical and efficient labors in this cause under Mayor Low, at first excited the indignation of the county leader, Mr. McLaughlin, who complained to me that "Shepard, at one sweep, has struck 500 organization names off from the eligible lists," but who subsequently realized that his only chance of local success was through this same theorist.

The two men represented two mutually complementary ideas each of great consequence in practical politics.

The first is, that party strength is to be developed intensively, by maintaining strength and discipline within the party lines. This policy requires continuous devotion and work in bad weather as in good, in the night of defeat as well as in the sunshine of victory, and in the doldrums between elections as well as during the exhilaration of an active canvass. The idea has had no better exponent than Mr. William F. Sheehan, the recent caucus nominee for the Senate, defeated with deep regret on the part of many who regarded it as a duty to stand against the domination of Tammany Hall in State politics as tending to the destruction of Democratic success in the State.

The other idea, that of Edward M. Shepard, is to extend the party by building up and exhibiting so reasonable and attractive a body of Democratic principle and practice as to attract, indeed, to command the allegiance of the unattached voters who in the State of New York usually are sufficient to determine results. Emerson is reported to have said that "The Whigs have the best men but the Democrats have the best

principles." Mr. Shepard's view was that by making the most of these principles and by acting in consistence with them, the fair-minded would be attracted and retained. He would not, however, have regarded that in politics any class was entitled to regard itself as composed of "the best men." In a profound sense he believed that government was for all; that as all were affected by it so all must become interested in it; and that all, and not merely a select class were entitled to participate in its direction. The kind and the extent of participation might vary, but none should be excluded from all participation except upon grounds prescribed in their constitution by the people themselves. So he was ready always to appeal to the people directly for support upon every political question which in its nature was susceptible of popular discussion and determination. He never faltered in his belief that a sound principle might become, and if properly presented would become, a winning article of the people's faith. In fine, he was a Democrat though without any element of the demagogue.

His clear comprehension of these principles that I have sought to outline is set forth in that letter of February 25, withdrawing from the senatorial contest, and which sadly enough, constituted his last political pronouncement.

Pardon, please, this long statement about myself. For it is the first, and it shall be the last, such explanation which I shall make public. And it does bear on the vastly more important topics upon which I shall now speak—and speak, I trust, not for the last time. My personal relation to the senatorship controversy being thus definitely ended, it will not, I hope, seem impertinent that, through you, I address some further friendly words to the members of the Democratic minority at Albany. I say first that I hope they will make their choice of candidates with a view to the serious and far reaching relation which this senatorship bears to the Democratic Party in our State and the Nation, to its well nigh sacred creed and to such prospects as it cherishes of abiding and beneficent power. I hope sincerely, indeed, and respectfully trust that the members of the Democratic majority will no less have the same motive. In one sense, however, their responsibility is less than that of the minority.

Representatives of the "organization" sometimes, perhaps, without material loss to the mere "organization" itself, may do things after the traditions of mere "organization." But those who, like the minority, seek to make party government more worthy of public support, ought to be held, and will be held, to a high standard. Organization and party loyalty are of importance. Without healthy, truly representative organization, and even without just discipline, a party is worth little for the accomplishment of good. Party organization and discipline, however, are mere means to the public purposes which they profess. More than once after having been put in power by the indispensable support of independent Democrats the deliberate act of the "organization" has stripped itself of that support for the very next election, and thus condemned itself to years of repeated defeats quite as calamitous as they were unnecessary. . . .

I do not, however, mean for a moment that the minority, having made clear their own ideals and purposes, ought to prevent party action unless the very fullest measure of their own better standard be adopted by the majority. In a noble, as well as in a mercenary, sense, this is a "practical" world; and those who would accomplish good things ought to be the most practical of men. None of us should wish to regard the Democratic majority at Albany as bad or perverse, or to say that it ought to be treated as if it were such. On the contrary, as the party majority, it is entitled to respect. Where consistent with the vital purposes and effective life of our party, it is even entitled to submission by the minority. . . .

And the majority will, I have little doubt—for they, too, are Democrats—be the more open minded now that the minority have set aside, and the Democrats of the State have so plainly condemned, the caucus from which the minority wisely and patriotically absented themselves. No one disputes that, whether in Congress or the Legislature or a political convention, it is fit and necessary for the representatives of a party to endeavor to act together; and that, in order to accomplish that, the views of the majority of the constituencies represented ought to be accepted by the minority where fundamental principle is not at stake. Where the genuine view of the constituencies is brought out—that is to say, the genuine view of their representatives

freshly elected—and where, as I have said, no fundamental question of right and wrong is involved—the caucus is a good thing—even a necessary thing.

He was sympathetic with and trustful in the plain people, such as filled the church at the memorial meeting at his beautiful country home, because though he knew how to become rich by honorable skill and industry, he had known all of the struggles and self denial of an orphaned boy. His heart was tender, and his sympathies with his fellow men were touched quickly and deeply. How deeply, was shown in this beautiful letter in which after his notable professional achievement in connection with Judge Tracy, in the conviction of the Gravesend "Boss," he declined a banquet proffered by the Hamilton Club.

Brooklyn, March 3d, 1894.

MESSRS. JAMES MCKEEN AND OTHERS:

Dear Sirs:

The invitation to dinner with my fellow members of the Hamilton Club with which you have honored me, has brought me great pleasure—one of the great pleasures, indeed, of my life. I have endeavored to find it right to accept a compliment so distinguished; and I thank you for permitting me this ample time to consider and hesitate over my response.

I feel constrained to adhere to my conclusion first stated to you that I ought not to accept the compliment. I perfectly and gratefully understand that you have tendered me the dinner because of the high appreciation in which you are good enough to hold the general work done by me in the cause of righteous government. But some who know me more distantly and friends other than those in the Hamilton Club will, I fear, if I now accept the honor, assume, far different as was your intention, that I do it with reference to the result of the criminal trial recently ended in which I took part.

I should be reluctant even to seem to accept as the occasion of festivity the success which with others I have had in that criminal prosecution. For that prosecution resulted in a sudden and dreadful catastrophe to a man whose present suffering and the

suffering of whose friends cannot be altogether put out of sight. Over that result good citizens, I believe, rightly rejoice; but it is rejoicing solemn and even grim.

I beg you to let me accept with sincere and lasting gratitude the compliment you have paid me, and to deem it in all respect as precious as the banquet itself would be.

But neither the McKane prosecution nor any other of his many non-partisan activities abated or implied any disposition to abate his zeal in the advancement of the vital interests of his party which he regarded as an instrument appropriate for high usefulness to his country. To the very end when permitted by self-respect and his clear recognition of public duty it was his wish and happiness to work for and in and with the party to which he had given much and from which he had received nothing. How profound and persistent was his essential party loyalty is attested by these lines from that farewell letter of February 25 from which I have already quoted:

I do not, and shall not, however, withdraw from political activity or from warm support of the Democratic Party. Far from it. I hope—at least with entire loyalty and with some energy—long to support the underlying cause which has for the time made the minority the most distinguished body of men in the State. No office has heretofore been necessary to enable me to perform some share of public duty or to earn some share of public confidence. Nor, for those purposes, will hereafter any office be to me any more necessary. I shall, as long as I live, give, as I have given almost from boyhood, a large part of my time and energy and intelligence, such as they are, to Democratic causes and, for their sake, to the Democratic Party. And I have given this without ever the slightest profit or political advantage to myself—but merely as a part of a plain duty resting upon every citizen who holds my political faith and whose bread and butter work has earned him enough leisure to perform it.

His devotion to his party was not doubted in reality even by the active party managers and workers who hesitated to invest him with political power. They admired and sought the contributions of his splendid intellect though they shrank from

the discomfiture which though unintended often resulted from his statement of principles, always on the highest plane. After 1902 Colonel Lamont told me that Richard Croker had declared that in his far-seeing political wisdom Mr. Shepard surpassed any one he had ever known, even Samuel J. Tilden himself. In the late Senatorial contest, into which he had been called by the vote of the Kings County Democracy, a prominent leader seeking his withdrawal said to me that he wished to avoid his defeat, saying, "I regard Edward M. Shepard as the best asset in the Democratic party in New York." As I followed his remains down the aisle of the church crowded with representatives of many and diverse faiths and organizations, I observed numbers of regular Democrats of Brooklyn. They foresaw and next year they will realize the extent of their loss. The hand and the brain that for these many years have been ready for their highest service are forever at rest. Nevermore may they invoke his potent aid in addressing that Brooklyn community otherwise generally beyond the reach of their appeal.

His service is over; his record is closed, and with reference to its every chapter, as counsel, as partisan, as citizen, as friend, as a man of consistent Christian life and earnest Christian faith, firmly avowed in his dying hour, the final pronouncement is assured, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

ADDRESS OF HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS

Emerson said of Lord Chatham that those who listened to him always felt there was something higher, nobler, finer, in the man than anything he said. So it often is, with those exceptional and remarkable personages who exert the widest influence upon their surroundings—the largest part of their power is latent, a reserve force. This reserve force few possessed in a higher degree than Edward M. Shepard. It made itself felt not only in his conversation, but also in his public addresses and equally in his writings. This silent power which was so apparent to those who knew our friend was the efful-

gence of his pure, noble, and inspiring character, and of his unswerving devotion to right as God gave him to see the right.

He was a Democrat by tradition, by conviction, and by sympathy with the struggling masses. In one of his addresses he summed up his political creed in the following words: "The Government should make the least possible demand upon the citizen, and the citizen the least possible demand upon the Government."

While in his life and in his nature he was ever helpful, most generously helpful to others, especially to young men who came to him for advice and guidance, politically in his writings and addresses he continuously dwelt upon the independence of citizenship, insisting that the individual should have the pride of self-support and refuse, whether by device or through the power of majorities, to cast his burden upon others.

His highest aim in life was to render service. He was innately modest and retiring, and the principal attraction public position had for him was the opportunity it afforded to render the greatest possible service to his fellow-men. This fact is evident in his many public addresses, and in his political speeches, many of which were delivered in heated campaigns, and nowhere do we find that he ever descended from principles to personalities; they were without exception elevated, free from invective and personal bitterness; his opponents were never his foes, and with that generosity of temperament which he displayed upon all occasions, he attributed to his opponents the same rectitude of purpose which ever actuated and guided him. His appeals were always to the intellect and never to the passions or prejudices of his auditors. He was preëminently the scholar and philosopher in politics as in all his public activities. He was never a carping critic, but a leader, instructor and guide. He was ever ready to give his time, his thoughts and voice amid the engrossing occupation of an exacting profession, in educating people to a better understanding of their rights and duties under our democratic system of government. He was most tolerant, socially, politically and religiously. His deeply religious and spiritually tolerant atti-

tude of mind was made most apparent in his splendid defense of Dr. Crapsey, who was tried for heresy. His argument will remain as a chapter of light and leading in the ecclesiastical history of our day.

We cannot but regret he did not give us more from his pen which wrote the history of Van Buren and his times, which in scholarship, style, and clearness of vision of past political events is a real contribution to our national history and political literature. He took part in many political contests wherein he won moral victories that will last and which will enshrine his brave and chivalrous efforts with the crown of gratitude for his courageous stand against unrighteous greed and political corruption.

When these buildings were dedicated, I was privileged to take part with Mr. Shepard in the ceremonies, and no one could fail to observe the pleasure and pride he felt in the fulfilment of his long cherished wish to see this great people's college suitably housed and equipped for its high and noble functions. No son of any university gave more of his heart and soul, thoughts and time to the development of his college than he gave to this, his Alma Mater, not only because it was his Alma Mater, but because it is the people's university of this great metropolitan City, destined to train thousands to useful citizenship.

His devotion to education here and elsewhere will ever be his living monument. Just as Jefferson directed that there should be inscribed upon his tomb, not his service as a public officer, as a minister of state, as a diplomat, and as President, but as the founder of the university of his commonwealth, so let the world remember Edward M. Shepard as the guardian of higher education for the masses, the true democrat, the friend of the sons of the people.

ADDRESS OF JAMES BYRNE, ESQ.

For many years before the close of the last century the College of the City of New York was under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Mr. Shepard, believing, as he said a

few years later at the laying of the corner stone of the new College Building, that "the College at no distant day would be the largest, and, for American civilization, the chiefest college of the land," though the governing body ought to be a board whose only duty should be to care for the College. He, therefore, drafted a bill providing for the appointment by the Mayor of such a board to consist of nine trustees, with the President of the Board of Education as a member *ex-officio*; and this bill became a law May 4, 1900.

Mr. Shepard was appointed a member of the new Board; and, with the exception of a few months, when, at the request of Governor Hughes, he acted as one of the Commission of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, he continued to serve from the time the Board first met on July 2, 1900, until his death. The first Chairman was the *ex-officio* member, Mr. Miles M. O'Brien; he was succeeded by Mr. Lauterbach, upon the termination of whose faithful and efficient service by his appointment to be a Regent of the State University, Mr. Shepard was made Chairman, an office which he held throughout his service as a Trustee.

The great work that presented itself to the new Board on the threshold of its existence, was the building of an adequate dignified home for the College upon the present site which was then being acquired by the City, and the changing of the curriculum and of the by-laws for the regulation of the College necessitated by the extension of the course of study in the College and the Preparatory Department from five years to seven.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. Shepard, Mr. Mulqueen and Mr. Amend began in the autumn of 1900 the consideration of the new curriculum, together with the by-laws that particularly related to it. The Committee believed that the College should be the college so often described by Mr. Shepard—

a true college, nothing less, nothing more, a cordial ally of all the colleges and schools, a college not given to technical or

special education, but a faithful supporter and feeder of universities, and professional schools, and of all enlightened and disciplined citizenship,

and with that end in view, after months of reading, conference and deliberation, the Committee proposed a course of study which the Board adopted and which with few changes is the course still followed. The Committee at the same time reported a new set of by-laws; and in answer to the criticisms that they were too rigid, Mr. Shepard said:

The by-laws are intended to make more difficult concessions by either the Board of Trustees or the Faculty, at the cost of the high standard which we are under every obligation to set for the College, and to protect both bodies from those personal appeals to which it is easy and amiable to yield but which are sometimes not made in the real interests of the College or of the great body of its students, or of the City which maintains the College by public taxation. No doubt the by-laws we have prepared may bring inconvenience to some members of the College staff; but such inconvenience is incident to every improvement in administration. It would, in our opinion, be unwise to refrain, as has been suggested, from the adoption of definite rules governing the organization of the teaching force, and to treat each question as merely temporary or personal.

Mr. Shepard liked and respected many qualities in men which those sterner and harsher condemn. He had a tenderness for those weaknesses "which arise out of the admirable loyalties and confidences of personal and political friendships." "In my opinion," he said in a well-remembered speech, "a man, whether in public or private life, ought not to be respected or, for that matter, to be trusted, because in such friendships he is deficient or poverty stricken." He thought it the part of wisdom to prevent conflict between principles that made for the highest interests of the College and the amiable weaknesses of estimable men, by fixing those principles in rules of conduct which no man should be at liberty on the spur of the moment to break. He had no sympathy with the theory whether

applied to the government of the College or the country that whatever at the moment people felt inclined to do, they should at the moment be permitted to do.

Through carelessness, rather than ingratitude, no provision had been made for pensions to teachers in the College, no matter how long or faithfully they had served. One of the first things the new Board did was to appoint a Committee, Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Shepard, Mr. McKean and Mr. Putzel, as a result of whose efforts, a law was passed providing for a retiring fund for the supervising officers and teachers of the College.

On December 1, 1903, General Webb resigned, after thirty-three years of honorable and efficient service as President of the College. For many months the members of the Board gave their best thought to the choice of a successor. No one of them is willing to give up his share of the praise that belongs to whoever had part in the admirable appointment they made, but I venture to say for them all that the fact that Dr. Finley is here is due to the earnestness and power with which Mr. Shepard put before him the magnificent possibilities of public service offered by the position of President of this College.

In January, 1902, the time came that is apt to come in the midst of all large undertakings when their magnitude, their vast expense, alarm even those who are most confident of the wisdom of what they know they ought to do. In those circumstances cautious men, when spending the money of others, are tempted to do a thing inadequately rather than to run the risk of being accused of wastefulness by trying to do it perfectly. But Mr. Shepard and his associates after the fullest consideration decided that the welfare of the young men to whom the City was offering a free college education and the honor of the City itself required that that education should be given in most suitable and dignified surroundings; and so, in March, 1902, the buildings of the College of the City of New York as they now stand were for the first time shadowed forth in the minutes of the Board of Trustees in a resolution offered by Mr. Shepard with the full concurrence of his

associates, that the architect, Mr. Post, be requested to prepare plans of such a nature that there should be a college building and a separate building for the sub-freshmen classes, each to accommodate 1,500 students; and there should be separate buildings erected for the Laboratory for the Department of Chemistry, for the Power House and the Mechanical Arts Department; and that there should be a Chapel or Assembly Hall designed to accommodate 1,500 students.

When the Mayor and Comptroller and the other high officers of the City learned from Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Shepard the purposes of the Board, they gave at once their generous approval. And it was after consultation with them that Mr. Shepard later in the year proposed a resolution which was adopted by the Board requesting the architect to prepare plans for a Great Assembly Hall in which there should be room for 2,000 students on the floor and 500 in the balconies. To that hall was given the name proposed by Mr. Shepard of "The Great Hall." From the time that the City with that "wise liberality" which he has so often gratefully praised, approved the building of this, its "most stately and beautiful place of public meeting" until the work was done, he did all that there was in him to do to make it truly "The Great Hall, . . . setting forth every fine achievement and noble idea and supreme joy of the College of our love and gratitude."

From the time that he became our Chairman in March, 1904, there was none of the work that a college overseer or trustee is ordinarily called upon to do that he did not do himself or guide or direct others in the doing. For we all had such confidence in him, we were so ready to lean upon him, that in whatever any of us had to do we wanted him to be our associate as well as our leader. In all that I say I try to keep before me the simplicity and purity of his standards, the clear light in which he saw things, and in which he would like his friends to see him, without distortion or exaggeration. And with this in mind I say that I believe him to have been for many years before his death the best fitted man in our country for high political office. I am sorry that he was called to no such office

for "eminent posts make great men greater"; but that he was not was the inestimable good fortune of this College.

He seemed to me to have every good quality. He was free from all the little alarms and fears that disturb many excellent men in office, conscious of their integrity but dreading criticism. He was cautious when not to have been cautious would have been reckless; he was bold when boldness was wisdom. He was as effective as anyone I have ever known. He had in mind always the result to be attained; he never got lost in a fog of detail. He was mindful of the feelings and dignity of others; especially so of the teachers in this College. Like Erasmus he thought it "a high and honorable office to bring up youth in virtue and learning." He was a deeply religious man, attached to his own church, not merely tolerant but appreciative of the churches and creeds of others. There never was a man who possessed in a higher degree the esteem and affection of those, like his fellow Trustees, who lived in intimate relations with him. It was not only the cultivation of his mind, but his manliness and vigor that they learned to admire; and, while they believed that his keenest pleasure was, perhaps, in "beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quite and still air of delightful studies," they knew that he never shrank from the meetings and struggles and contests with his fellowmen, that cannot be shunned by one who will do as well as think. And with all his great gifts his associates can say of him, as a colleague said of Mr. Gladstone, that nothing could be more untrue than to suppose "that the supremacy of his genius and the weight of his authority oppressed and overbore those who lived with him and those who worked under him. Of all chiefs he was the least exacting, he was the most kind, the most tolerant, he was the most placable."

I think often of one of the last meetings of our Board. We were to dine together and the dinner was delayed while we waited for him a long time. When he came he told us he had spent the afternoon and early evening in court in a neighboring state; and we knew when he left us it would be to work on

another great case, the last, as it turned out, of his life. All of us felt that he ought not to be at our meeting. Doubtless he would have liked to yield to the weariness which his pleasant smile could not conceal. It was a rough, cold night and perhaps he recalled then, as at the close of his last public utterance—that exquisite address at Saratoga in June—those “shining and delightfully warm hours” of the preceding summer at “Epidauros in the beautiful valley among the mountains of Greece,” and longed to rejoice again “among the wild flowers and grasses and under the blue sky of the Mediterranean.” But the case in the afternoon was one in which clients and friends of many years were deeply interested; the case he would have to take up later that night was one to which he had committed himself when his strength had justified him in supposing he could carry it through; and our meeting was to consider a matter which he felt involved the honor of the college. Conscious of an intellect still undimmed, of ability to render service to his friends and college and to answer to the call of duty, he did not hear the warning cries of his frail, worn body that would have told a less generous and ardent soul that he was “drawing near the port” of death and that “it was time to lower his sails and enter it softly and with gentle steerage.”

If he had been a graduate of an old university, thoughts of its distant past would often have been with him. As it was he saw visions of the future. Many of you who are here to-day will remember Mr. Shepard as he said at the dedication of this building—

This mural picture, we may reasonably believe, will carry the highest lesson of our College to the minds and hearts of class after class of its students. Some day it will, please God, be a dear and familiar presence to a generation of scholars, to whom you and I and this meeting will seem as far off in the dim past as to us seems the hooded procession of prelates and priests and scholars marching in the fourteenth century to hear solemn preachment when the stately and lovely chapel of the College of William of Wykeham was first opened at Oxford.

It is for the teachers and scholars of the College of the City of New York to say, while these buildings are still young, what shall be passed on from class to class as the traditions to be associated with this Hall.

Mr. Shepard was too modest and simple a man, too ready to think of himself as but one of many contributing to the welfare of his College to dream that his name might be remembered in the distant time in which he saw this picture still teaching its lesson; but, perhaps, if the young men of the College know how much of his labor and thought there is in this building; if they know how much he loved this College, how much he yearned to help it, how fine and true and loyal a man he was; in the thoughts of those who are now of the College his name may always be associated with it, and for many College generations each new scholar as he enters this Hall may speak his name as one to whom the College owes much.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR WERNER

Edward Morse Shepard was much to the College, even as the College was much to him. A vigorous and brilliant mind, with affinity for all truth and with enjoyment of intellectual work, an earnest genuine splendid scholar, he exerted on his classmates, on the young men in the College with him, on his teachers too, the influence which men of his grade and kind everywhere exert and always.

In his student days there was little election and little specialization; many of the subjects found most interesting to-day were not included in the college course, some of the subjects which have become optional and even in a large college attract but a handful were then compulsory. That the subsequent lawyer, public speaker and political writer excelled in historical study, in literature and language, in composition and oratory, seems natural enough; but what interest had the libration of the moon for a young man who was to become a zealous participant in mundane politics? He had an affinity for all truth and he enjoyed all intellectual work.

At the close of his Sophomore year he took the first prize in history and belles-lettres; at the close of his Junior year he took prizes in logic, English and natural philosophy, the prize for prose declamation and the prize for the best essay; at the close of his Senior year, prizes in international law, oratory, astronomy, engineering, English essay, and debate.

It is evident that he could have become distinguished in the service of the Queen of the Sciences if he had chosen that court, or as a designer and builder of material structures if he had chosen so to contribute to the well-being of his fellows.

Versatility is not rare; in every college class there are students who are excellent in diverse departments. Yet the young men are few who have the ability and are equal to the labor implied in the creditable performance of all required work, the superior performance of most of it, and the additional work of competition in essay and debate. This man had in his youth the same wonderful mastery of time, the same wonderful intensity of application, the same effective power that were manifest throughout his career even to the end.

John Brown, awaiting death, wrote to them who were to learn to live without him that he had all his life worked, thought, lived more hours every day than men generally, and had therefore lived not sixty years, but seventy or more.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Shepard became a Trustee of the College. The faculty found him an intelligent and sympathetic critic, a generous and energetic supporter, a conservative and courageous reformer.

The faculty and the alumni and the students of the last ten years know what the College owes to the unselfish ambition of this creative mind.

Creative, original, sane. Were not his addresses, like the speeches of Shakespeare's characters, surprises? One could not tell beforehand what he would say, certainly not how he would say it; yet as the utterance fell on one's ears, it was wholly logical and natural. So he was ever a welcome speaker, from the days when his Junior oration or his Senior oration, occupying the five minutes which no student might exceed,

commanded the listening College, to the addresses which as Chairman of the Board of Trustees he made in this Great Hall and to speeches at meetings formal and informal, literary and social. Ever welcome for his discourse, ever welcome for his presence. For, Edward Shepard, as Tennyson said of Arthur Hallam,

“Not being less but more than all
The gentleness he seemed to be,
Best seemed the thing he was, and joined
Each office of the social hour
To noble manners, as the flower
And native growth of noble mind.”

It was the dream of this gentleman, who loved nature and books and art, his dream when he was a young man, to have in later years a spot in the country that would be at first a retreat, afterwards an abode. The dream became reality. It is pleasant to picture the man we admired and loved at Erlowest, on the shore of the beautiful lake, not in the last days when death sought and found him, but when he could and did enjoy his library with its three or four classic busts and its half dozen engravings after great masters, his rose-garden and his trees, and meditated the embellishment of his grounds, the betterment of the neighborhood, and the furtherance of all the great things and causes which he had at heart.

“Tell him,” is the message of Schiller’s Marquis Posa to Prince Carlos,

“Tell him, I bid him, when he has become
A man, respect the day-dreams of his youth,
Nor in his faith be shaken when he hears
The wisdom of the dust scoff and decry
Enthusiasm, the heaven-born.”

Edward Morse Shepard respected the dreams and cherished the ideals of his youth, nor was his faith (not to attempt a catalog of all his beliefs) his enthusiastic faith in men and young men, in the City and its College ever shaken.

May we all be able to show in our lives that we have appreciated his mind and character, his extraordinary devotion and his surpassing service!

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN

I saw Edward Morse Shepard for the last time in the dignity and courtesy of his home on the shores of the quiet lake which had attracted his young spirit and which ministered so richly to the happiness of his maturer days. It was difficult to refrain from silent appraisement of him and his character in that noble surrounding, and I recall that he seemed to me to fit the scene as Wordsworth fitted his lakes. There was a purity about the man that blended well with the purity of nature around him . . . a purity and integrity of mind and speech, a purity of taste and feeling, a purity of outlook upon personal and human relations, a certain reserve and shyness of soul, and yet a genius for friendship, an engrossing sympathy with nature and a rare stoutness of heart that suggested latent capacity for combat and struggle. One gained the impression that this great lawyer, this political philosopher, this keen-minded city-bred man of affairs possessed at bottom the temperament and impulses of a poet and a dreamer. And now when death has placed its solemn emphasis upon his rounded life this impression does not pass away, but abides. It is clear that Edward Morse Shepard was a poet in the original meaning of that great notion; for his mind was ever busy creating spiritual values, and it is equally clear that he was a dreamer; not, of course, a vague and selfish dreamer "staring at the moon and stumbling in the mud," and merely longing for the things he had not strength to win, but the dreamer who walked firmly through life having constant sight of the good things possible to men and striving to make them real things in the life of men. The cool admonitions of experience, the mis-called wisdom of age, which tend to draw men away from the adventures of the spirit, had not yet, and one doubts if they ever could have, robbed this man of the virtues that give youth its charm and potency; the frosts that nip the root of life did not chill his soul, but rather drew forth the fine flower of steadfast loyalty, hope and enthusiasm.

It is very fitting, I think, that these services of love and recollection should be held here in this particular hall of the

College of the City of New York, set upon this hill; for the spirit of the life of Mr. Shepard fits into this spectacle of civic power and service as completely as did his natural body into the calm and beautiful aloofness of Lake George. New York City with its measureless strength and power is the most astounding piece of worldly achievement our republic has to show, and to other lands and peoples it is, perhaps, the completest symbol of mankind driven to accomplishment by the spur of opportunity and of freedom. Nowhere in this great city does democracy appear in a more tender or thoughtful mood for her children than in this great hall of learning. If democracy and idealism should set out to seek a concrete shape in which to embody themselves for human eyes to gaze upon, they could not ask for better embodiment than this noble room, strong and beautiful, stately and helpful, set apart and yet obtrusive, patient and yet eager to bring within the high gates of wisdom, high and low, rich and poor, native born and alien. In democracy and idealism, here embodied in stone and steel, Edward Morse Shepard found room for the expression of the very sum and essence of his life.

The great career of the law with its constructive and protective opportunities appealed to his moral imagination. The law itself and the reasons thereof, as philosophy and science, satisfied the needs of his restless and incisive brain. The inheritances of the race expressed in letters and art attracted and heightened and enriched the desires of so various a spirit as his for beauty and understanding and symmetry, but imbedded in the very core of his being lay a faith in democracy and the view of life which we call idealism, and out of these supreme impulses issued his weaknesses and his strength. In contests waged under their proud banners came his victories and defeats. In their high service his strength was spent, his glory won, his reward assured. Honors and emoluments and high places were not ends but incidents in the ceaseless contests to which his spirit impelled him, and winning or losing these things of the wayside meant nothing to his happiness, means nothing to his fame and detracts nothing from the great les-

son which his life was meant, under God, to teach. Like Matthew Arnold, his quest was for perfection, not renown.

A good test of the intellectual refinement of any man is his conception of democracy. The democracy which Mr. Shepard took to his heart so unreservedly was a kind of religion, a hard but divine gospel. To him, as to Pasteur, democracy was that order in the state which permits each individual to put forth his utmost effort. The first article of its creed was faith in men and in the ultimate rectitude of their impulses. The foremost corollary of that article was the necessity for the training of men in order to give them a chance for the manifestation of that inner good self whose presence revealed itself so unfailingly to his spirit whether in the individual or in the crowd.

He had the intensely human desire to clothe his deepest principles in words, so that the very name *democrat* had a moral sanction for his mind and heart. I doubt if his instincts would have ever permitted him to ally himself with any political group that did not wear that name. His clear brain did not fail to warn him that hypocrites have worn and might still wear great names like that as a mask, and scoundrels might use it as a garment, but nothing accidental could tarnish for him the essential fineness even of the outer badge of his doctrine.

In this way of thinking a large optimism protected him against the shock of actual contact with the rough ways of democracy. Like all great genuine believers in the perfectibility of men as distinguished from those who flatter and coddle an all-wise and all-good popular myth, Mr. Shepard turned to unbeaten and uncorrupted youth for the realization of his hopes and dreams, and to education as the great instrument both for perfecting the individual life and for moulding the whole social mass. His intense interest in this college not only expressed the fine personal loyalty and sense of gratitude to Alma Mater, which are such common and inspiring phenomena in American life, but was a part of the great and daring program of brotherhood and helpfulness, to which he

conceived democracy to be committed. He saw clearly how it behooved this great central heart of America to set an example to the nation in colossal works of upbuilding. Like the Athenians of the great age, the inspiration of fellowship with a renowned city and a great commonwealth continually inspired and stimulated him. Though bound to this state and its institutions by local ties and proud memories, his concern for education as the great instrument of progressive democracy went beyond any state border and touched the whole people everywhere—the country school caught and held his sympathy, the village church, the training of the neglected and disadvantaged.

It was once my great pleasure to bring him to a university in a far Southern city to receive its honors and to speak to its youth. I was amazed to see how swiftly the essentials of the problem there spread out before him were grasped by his keen understanding. He saw the tremendous drama of social readjustment going on so steadily and grandly. He comprehended what we of that region had to learn and of necessity must incorporate into our life, our need of greater average intelligence and training, of greater industrial efficiency and more scientific attitude of mind towards social and racial and industrial phenomena, but he saw quite as vividly and with a certain patriotic pride and happiness what we had to teach of simple living, of public integrity, of pride of region and love of home. He entered into our struggles and into the spirit of those who were bearing the burden, and to the end of his life, next perhaps to the problems of this institution, his care and thought went out to those engaged in that phase of national development. The climax of the meetings of the Southern Education Board annually held at the home of his friend, Mr. George Foster Peabody, was always the dinner at Mr. Shepard's, where the substance of what had been done passed in review before his sympathetic understanding, and gained directness and vigor from his criticism and suggestion.

One should never attempt, perhaps, to sum up the results of a great sincere life in any one formula, but I venture to say

that the most enduring and splendid thing about the life of Edward Morse Shepard is the shining example it affords to the young men of America of how victorious as well as how noble a course a man pursues who chooses deliberately the better part in this world of ours. Here was a man of great talents, of lofty breeding, of noble and serene friendships, of vast opportunities for self-aggrandisement in the full tide of a strategic career in a business age, in a wonderful city, in a new world somewhat drunk with power and access of strength. How did he carry himself in the storm that has buffeted the stoutest souls of his generation? Did he keep his helm true amid the baffling currents? Did he surrender his manhood to any false ideals of success? Did he lower his standards before the onrush of any tide of error or did he desert his colors from any promptings of worldly prudence? Did the instinct for service and the joy of helpfulness ever pall upon his spirit? In what mood did he accept what men call defeat and reverse? These are heroic questions probing the souls of men, and somewhere upon some mount of faith, the spirit of Edward Morse Shepard can answer them proudly and truthfully with an everlasting *nay*. This man met the tests and kept the creed which republics count holy and thus justified his and our democracy. An honest, useful, unselfish life was this, illuminated and made splendid by devotion to an ideal, and like the great ones of an elder age he could proudly claim that he left the state his debtor and re-defined for the guidance of youth the spiritual meaning of success.

Like *Empedocles on Etna*, though sustained by a calm hope denied to that stricken soul, he too could take himself to witness that he had lived ever in the light of his own soul, that

"He had loved no darkness,
Sophisticated no truth,
Nursed no delusion,
Allowed no fear."

The University of Virginia, in whose service I do the day's work esteems as its most vital spiritual asset the memory of a

great world patriot and world philosopher who considered it a glory to spend the last ebb of his life and strength in rearing the walls of a seminary from out whose doors he dreamed a stream of youth might issue fit to understand and illustrate the duty of republican citizenship. The College of the City of New York enters to-day upon the possession of a similar spiritual endowment by enshrining here the memory of the life of this pupil of Jefferson's, whose mind comprehended the mind of his master, whose spirit met Jefferson's in the still and quiet air of study and reflection, whose calm trust in the people burned as brightly after a century of trial and disillusionment as did his teacher's in the romantic dawn of the democratic era, and who, like his great exemplar had a right to take leave of life and greet the unseen with the same proud declaration of human service:

"I am closing the last scene of my life by fashioning and fostering an establishment for the instruction of those who come after us. I hope that its influence on their virtue, freedom, fame, and happiness will be salutary and permanent."





MR. SHEPARD AT GRADUATION.

MR. SHEPARD'S RIGGS PRIZE ESSAYS

THE IMAGINATION IN ITS RELATIONS TO PRACTICAL SCIENCE

SENIOR ESSAY, 1869

IT was in truth a fierce fight between the White and Red Roses. Yet it can but faintly figure the old, bitter contest between the poets and the players, the philosophers and the workmen. All literature has rung with the high and angry words of the devotees of Common Sense, and of those who "soar in the high regions of their fancies, with their garlands and singing robes about them." The adherents of the "pale and angry rose" never surely held in braver hate their foes of crimson flower, than did Imagination's children all who wrought with understanding alone. Never did Lancaster blush greater disdain than that uttered against "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet—of imagination all compact." King Henry and the princess of York must, however, complete the precedent; and all this modern cultivation and knowledge shall proclaim the everlasting marriage of Imagination and Science. For what is Imagination? The dignified throng of masters do not define it; but assert their knowledge in all manner of eloquent figures. Unerringly do they discover it in this pathos, in that might; but still their judgment falters in measuring its scope. Whatever be, however, its metaphysical essence or relations, it is enough for us to know that Imagination works the experiences, the foresights, the knowledges of the human mind into untaught pictures, scenes, harmonies of beauty, of truth or of power. Who will dare to say that it was not as really present, when the Genoese summoned another world out of his study and reflection, as when the heaven-touched blind brought before him God's whole universe in such moving stateliness?

It as certainly led Plato to sublime, immortal speculation, as it guided the hand that painted Lear's frenzy or Prospero's isle. It was not unreasonable to doubt "whether Aristotle or Homer were possessed of the more powerful imagination." And what is Practical Science? It is no new assertion that those things, as literature and art, which minister directly to mental vigor, are as practical as those, the professional, mercantile, mechanical pursuits, which fit man to be a part in the social frame. What indeed is it possible for a human being to deem more really practical than that which is useful towards the most important end conceivable to him—his own happiness? And this happiness we can with as little justice restrain to physical comfort and well-being and the mental gratification they create, as to the delights of mental visions and satisfactions.

One cannot assert pleasure more certainly of the Comfortable than of the Beautiful. All æsthetic science, then, whether present in splendid epic or in the gaudy decoration of serving girls, is practical, and we need but suggest the relations of imagination to æsthetic science. The same might justly be said of ethical or intellectual science; and then our theme were simple. Modern thought, however, is more satisfied to denominate that practical, which produces not spiritual but manifest well being in government, in social regulation, in individual comfort. In our argument, therefore, Practical Science shall only include those sciences, applied or yet theoretic, whose object is the safety or comfort of humanity, or the right working of its social, economical, or governmental systems. In which argument, if we succeed, we shall be in no wise loth to add something right eloquent in its meaning, drawn out of the broader, truer, fairer consideration of Practical Science.

It is first to be noted, that as the ranks of genius in the human activities become higher, the analogies grow more intense, the likeness is more marked. In august expansion of intellect, in depth and universality of sympathies, we know, we surely feel, the likeness between Plato and Shakespeare. In enthusiasm, and devotion and clear-sightedness, we instantly

see some mighty element common to great artists and great inventors. There is some inspiration that holds all that great host of men living or dead, who of themselves or with others, have lifted their eyes from the settled and mechanical monotonousness of their daily toil. Here is Imagination. It was its daring synthesis that wrought the *Inferno* out of vast lore and experience, that conceived the marvellous span of the Menai Bridge; that with astonishing sight of truth, built upon few data the molecular theory, very foundation of modern science. Why then, it may be objected, do we instinctively predicate imaginative power more readily of poets and philosophers than of discoverers in the physical departments? We think, because the exercise of the faculty becomes more amazing, in itself more palpable, the more it is freed from physical embodiment and gross surrounding. Imagination, *ceteris paribus*, is more evident in a poem than in a statue, more evident in a statue than in a great work of mechanical art, more evident in a theory of mental, than in one of the physical, constitution. Had Columbus sung his passion as grandly as he realized it in this new civilization, imaginative merit, at any rate, would be more readily allowed him. A complaint comes indeed from the greatest of Scotch philosophers, that with Cardan, Descartes, and Leibnitz, "reason, from the mistress, is degraded to the hand maid of imagination." "At the summit of thought," says Madame de Stael, "the imagination of Homer and of Newton seems to unite." Of the lord of Verulam Macaulay says: "The poetical faculty was powerful in Bacon's mind. . . . No imagination was ever at once so strong and so thoroughly subjugated. . . . In truth much of Bacon's life was passed in a visionary world, amidst things as strange as any that are described in the 'Arabian Tales.' . . . Yet in his magnificent day dreams, there was nothing wild, nothing but what sober reason sanctioned." That Imagination is thus a common element, wrought out, however, in different forms, may seem more evident in the ease with which one possessing it changes the mode of his activity. It were not thus beyond all doubt, whether Milton showed greater

power in mastering others' learning or in building his own mighty fancies. The physicists will hardly admit that Pascal of the "Provincial Letters," the great leader of the Jensenists, was greater than Pascal, the illustrious follower of Galileo and Torricelli. Of Goethe it has been said that he was scarcely less distinguished in every species of natural science than in every branch of literature. And of many others, names rich as these in splendor, do their lives bear witness, that had not some accident of condition or education, or some personal preference led them into one greatness, they would surely have fallen upon another. It is hard to resist the conviction that there is some element common to all the higher forms of human activity, which in a logical process of exclusion is easily shown to be Imagination.

Or more directly, Imagination will be found the mighty and distinctive power of the greatest masters in science. By its clear light Copernicus peered through the crystal spheres in which the ancients had dared to constrain the firmament of the Almighty. In Kepler was it most intense and eager. Of him Delambre said: "Ardent, restless, burning to distinguish himself by his discoveries, he attempted everything; and having *obtained a glimpse*, no labor was too hard for him in following or verifying it. . . . Those attempts which have failed seem to us only fanciful; those which have been more fortunate appear sublime." They have said indeed of this man, who gave his name to God's own laws, that he was a seeker of chimeras. The scientific historian tells us, again, that Newton began with daring "hypotheses," and rested his reasoning upon "conjecture."

And in this age it is hardly necessary to mention the genius, the "high powers and vivid imagination" of Sir Humphrey Davy. Dr. Henry said well of him that "his imagination, in the highest degree fertile and inventive, took a rapid and extensive range in the pursuit of conjectural analogies." . . . In the explanation of great laws "he cast upon them the illumination of his own clear and vivid conception." And this is ever the strain, when the mighty names in Science are

spoken of. It is the burning enthusiasm, the daring imagination that most especially characterize them. If again, conversely, we name those in Practical Science, whose Imagination was the richest, they will not less be those who have left the most living and real influence in that very science. Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz were Imagination's very children; and one presides yet over the field of inductive science (and what practical science is not inductive?); another gave distinct character to modern mathematical science; and of the last, says Dugald Stewart, "the best eulogium of Leibnitz is furnished by the literary history of the eighteenth century," in which "literary" has far wider meaning than it commonly bears.

Imagination again is the vastly progressive faculty. Its exercise is the condition of all great changes. It is not the plodding understanding that works out the results of revolutions; rather is it a subtle and eager foresight that conjures up the glowing idea. The relations of Imagination and invention are here sufficiently manifested. As we said before, it is not hard to see in an humble inventor, an enthusiasm and devotion, which are not without a poetical cast. It is little doubtful that, if the statistics of invention were gathered, it would be found that the inventions made in unerring deductions do not nearly equal those sprung from testing the results of daring imaginings. And here we are in the very field of Practical Science. Nor let it be answered that we are making Imagination a faculty of conjecture. As well might one so entitle it in Science, as when the poet creates ten scenes, and, the inspiration passed, finds but one to bear his unimpassioned criticism. Sir William Hamilton distinctly states that, as the knowledge of the past is given in memory, so "the knowledge of the possible is given in Imagination." This faculty and judgment are not one. The latter is permitted to discriminate in what the former has created; and yet it has not nearly so noble an office. The steel sickle does not have the rich power of mother earth; and yet with it the gardener cuts the gross plants from among the stately. Imagination does not lose

dignity in that it must have a censor. And, this is as true in the realms of science as in those of poetry.

To present succinctly what has been said: There is a power common to the higher minds in *Æsthetic* and *Practical Science*; and that power is *Imagination*. This was the especial and mighty faculty in the great physicists; and is, too, the faculty of vast progression. The argument, then, is clear; and it is in no wise presumptuous to affirm that since the *Imagination* is one, however exerted, assiduous cultivation of it and reverence to it in the field of the Beautiful and the True cannot but stimulate its activity in the field of the *Practical Arts and Sciences*. We are to remember that in banishing all cowardly and sordid contempt for the *Imaginative* in literature, we open the way not less for *Newtons* than for *Shakespeares*.

And to this, in itself conclusive, a richly suggestive consideration may be added. *Practical Science*, as it exists in the multitudinous businesses and devices of modern life, is the result of a demand; the demand is from the complex refinements, the intricate and delicate luxury of modern society; and this refinement and luxury are offspring of the whole body of human genius and culture. If there had been no imaginative literature, all the taste would not exist, that calls forth the thousand and one elegances, whose preparations support rich towns and magnificent emporiums, and maintain multiform and ingenious science. It would thus be an interesting problem to a person of leisure and extensive reading to determine what part of our refinement may be ascribed to "*Paradise Lost*." He would follow the spirit of the august bard, who sat in the shadow of Charles' court, into a host of poets and essayists, who have formed sentiments and manners, into artists who have set forth sublimity and grace, into the requisite sensibilities, which these influences have created, into the elaborate and elegant necessities thus formed; and he would thus at last find it the inspiration of certainly some part of the inventive and practical science, which now satisfies all this taste. Nor is it too subtle a refinement of thought to find a like power, real and nearly physical, in all works of *Imagination*—German music,

Italian poesy, Grecian art. In the phrase of economists, then, the æsthetic exercise of the Imagination creates an incessant demand for activity in Practical Science.

And this, then, is the relation of Imagination to Practical Science—that it is the latter's efficient and creative power, in which it is in no way different from the imagination of poetry; and that beyond this, even in its merely æsthetic manifestations, it ministers most extensively and most importantly to the advance of the same.

We are well aware that our argument has not been as overbearing as the reasoning of geometry. It can not appeal to him, who has no pleasure in blue skies or stately organ strains, the lovely of nature or art. He is blind, and we can not here tell how his eyes may be opened. But Practical Science! Have we not, bending to the logicians, given it too close a limit? Is not the science of the Practical the science of the Happy? Does it not, therefore, include the sciences of the beautiful, the touching, the inspiring—of poetry and all literature, realms of joy as real as, and purer than those of more manifest gratification; does it not include the sciences of the sublime, the ideal, the exquisite—of sculpture, painting, music, wherein is such delight as holds in silence before the masters; does it not include the sciences of the holy, the faithful, the reverent—of religion, whose sweet trust and boundless love are the full and unspeakable measure of our perfect life? If this be just definition, then is Imagination well nigh the whole theory of true Practical Science.

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD, '69.

Dated June 7, 1869.

THE GENTLEMAN

JUNIOR ESSAY, 1868

Essayists have always been in love with "the gentleman." From the time when flighty Sir Richard and fastidious Addison breathed life into Roger de Coverley, until quaint and gentle Elia let all the world share with him his gentle charity

and charming good will, it has been their continual and affectionate office, to tell mankind what the gentleman is, and to tell him what in respect of grace, vigor and culture, he owes his own lofty character. It might be deemed an ungracious task, even a harsh one, to dismiss now all thoughts of the tender presence, the simple and exquisite manners, which, never analyzing, we reverence and love, and boldly to ask: what essential characteristic is it, after all, by which some men are thus ennobled? Shall we not be like one, who, listening to the "Hallelujah Chorus," asks with morbid curiosity, how many aerial pulsations are needed to give so fine a harmony; or like that human piece of prose, who in the presence of the consummate and glorious unity and grace of a Gothic cathedral, wondered where its stones had been quarried? We shall not, however, think it, if at the end of our search or analysis, there be found in the gentleman a divine spirit, of which the accomplishments of his intercourse are but the language; or some tender or resplendent sentiment, that finds utterance in all his living sympathies and excellent graces.

At whatever time the illustrious title, whereof we speak, was first bestowed, we may be sure that all then did not merit it. "Their majesties" would be unheard of, if all were kings. Adam could hardly have thought otherwise of himself than as a man; and if our race had become numerous ere sin came in, they would all surely have found their finest honor in their manhood, their greatest delight and worthiest pride in their purity, faith and dignity. In that the soul was unsullied and the body untainted, their connection must have been perfect; and the sparkling eyes, the divine smile, the "fair large front" of our first parent, revealing all, concealing naught, told the full measure of the fresh enthusiasm, the mild benevolence and love, the open honesty that dwelt in his heart. The dewy verdure of Eden did not then sparkle its innocent joy before the first gentleman. But one was there, whose face shone with an heaven-derived majesty and purity, in the glory and transcendent beauty of which was ever luminous the image of his

creator: he was a man, and what epithet or further title could dignify the faultless reflex of Divinity?

We are told by Dekker, one of Shakespeare's fellow-dramatists, that

"the best of men
That ere wore earth about him was a Sufferer,
A soft, meek, humble, tranquil spirit;
The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

This touching and poetic assertion we are inclined to accept as a test; and we bring before you then the proposition that the gentleman is the offspring only of modern and Christian civilization. If it be believed that courage, culture, delicacy and tenderness are *all* essential to his character, none will surely deny, that the rude sensuous delight in the present, the utter absence of a living faith in the future, the intense selfishness or rigid stoicism, all of which eminently characterized ancient humanity, were utterly inconsistent with our ideal. It has been said of some one that he was a gentleman after the Horatian model. If this were his highest praise, one could hardly then call him a gentleman at all. The lofty dignity and earnestness befitting the gentleman, would not have played the lyre with fingers so continually trifling, as he did, who sang

"Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero."

It may be bold to say; and yet in all Homer, there is not, we think, one gentleman, not even Agamemnon; and in Latin literature, Virgil alone has in Pater Æneas, caught somewhat of our modern conception. That they were profoundly imaginative, subtly philosophical, or just and acute in ethics, seems to have given them no conception of this delicate commingling of talents, graces and virtues.

In the chivalrous characters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, we unquestionably find (unmindful now of saintly characters) the first distinct development of the germ planted by the "first true gentleman." Until that time, if we except the lower and middle classes, of whom we know little, men were either immured in the seclusion and erudition of mon-

asticism,—or illiterate, selfish and fierce, they despised learning and refinement, they were ignorant of the courtesies which charity must generate, and, save in their religious superstition, they set no bounds to their savage rapacity, nor in any wise restrained their malicious and brutal dishonesty. Europeans were then either schoolmen or robbers. Exceptions there were; but they represented no class. Some centuries later, however, when chivalry had lightened the dark leaves and lonely turrets of mediæval times with the rosy illumination of its glorious youth, we may discern gleaming in the *Provençal* and *Romance*, some of the courage, high-breeding, and the more shining qualities of the gentleman. Much indeed was fantastic; but much was true. After them Chaucer sang of a knight, who

“loved chivalrie
“Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie.”

Tasso's epic tells also of middle-age gentlemen, of Godfrey and of Tancred; and a just criticism could hardly ascribe the magnanimous valor and the amenities of the knightly crusaders altogether to the fanciful coloring of the Italian.

The flower of modern manhood first came into its full and brilliant bloom in the character and life of Sir Thomas More. He was indeed a perfect gentleman; liberal (and this in spite of his religion); charitable; high-minded, brave and courageous; pure in morals and cultivated in intellect. Erasmus said of his house that all “its inhabitants, male and female, applied their leisure to liberal studies and profitable reading, although piety was their first care. No wrangling, no angry word was heard in it; no one was idle; every one did his duty with alacrity and not without a temperate cheerfulness.” This quaintly beautiful picture by his intimate needs no modern touches to tell us how the true gentleman would administer his household. The prince, the *beau ideal* of gentleman must, however, always be Sir Philip Sidney. Others, it may be many, had qualities of heart and mind equally excellent; but in them, their union was not so perfect, or their delicate embodiment in graces was not so evident. One can think of

naught befitting a finished manhood, that was not his. He had the vigor, the courage, the gallantry, that formed the gentleman of chivalry; and besides and far better, there were in him the sweet generosity that brightened Zutphen's plain, the fervent enthusiasm that defended the "Art of Poesie," the genius and culture that led him through the very "Arcadia" of pure and elevated sentiment.

Since Sidney's time, the gentleman of succeeding periods has departed from and again approached the superb model he left for all time. It was two centuries after that Lord Chesterfield gave his much and vainly polished son his celebrated picture of the "shining gentleman." If society were made up of the noble lord's pupils, it would surely be a sad affair. We may pardon the courtly writer his ignorance of the true gentleman, since he had quite as little of the essentials of any true manhood. If George IV did no other good thing (and one can hardly believe he did), at least, in being "the first gentleman of Europe," he entirely destroyed the little honor, that was yet paid that detestable figure, the "gentleman" of the eighteenth century. And too, during his own regency and reign, there glowed and sparkled in the works of that company of British poets, orators, statesmen, philosophers and wits, who sent up the fresh and glorious morning chorus of our own times, the idea of the gentleman of the nineteenth century, again the true one, manly, kindly and refined.

Since his attributes are not manifestly evident in his title, if we would know what, after all, the gentleman is, we must believe him to be as men generally conceive of him. If an essayist write on a theme in which all are interested, and with which all are familiar, he must draw the attentive regard of his readers to the materials within their own thought and observation, teaching them to reflect as well as perceive; he should not confuse them with strange and new meanings of his own origination, inventing where he should interpret. This may not be the highest office of literature (although, were it no digression we might say otherwise); but it evidently befits us; and we must discover rather than construct the gentleman.

It is on this account that we have dwelt for the greater portion of our time among the gentlemen of other ages. Remembering them and their fellows within your own ken, you will now easily perceive the reason of the universal honor that is rendered them.

What then are the qualities or accomplishments that entitle anyone a *gentleman*? Shakespeare says that the tongue, face, limbs, actions and spirit do "blazon" forth the gentleman. This is true and comprehensive. To talk well, to be graceful and vigorous, to appear brave and true, all these are certainly his characteristics. But what is behind them? What is it to which, or to the semblance of which, all civilized, yes *all* humanity, give spontaneous deference and homage? It is self respect. This is the essence of the gentleman; and when it has found its language in gentleness and delicacy, the sap has become the perfect fruit, a beautiful and splendid consummation. This particular embodiment of the inherent principle is doubtless most natural. If one profoundly respect himself, he will surely respect others; and hence will follow a tender and unselfish regard, which his personal carriage must indicate. He who is rich in material prosperity or in chance glories alone feels no pride, if others know not his wealth or titles. But to him, who calmly views within himself, the superior excellence with which nature or his own industry has endowed him, there is a perennial source of happiness in his inevitable self-respect. He esteems his own humanity, and nothing fortuitous that may adorn it; and since all others have humanity more or less, he thus far at least esteems them. This then is born of self-respect, that we honor the humanity in others as we do our own. Finally now we ask: in what does this principle of self-respect, enlanguaged in the golden rule, aye the rule of orient pearl and ruby bright, develop itself?

The gentleman, then, is supremely honest. If he sincerely respect himself (and if he do not, he is no gentleman), he can certainly have nothing within him to hide, lest it might divorce from him the honorable regard of others. There belong to him only those "high thoughts seated in a heart of

courtesy"; and why need he stifle their expression, or feign what is not there? Why should he seem, when he is? He only is the perfect gentleman who can let the whole world of purity blaze into his heart without fear that some burning glass of shame may converge the dread rays of human observation to scorch and shrivel up; and such an one could never be dishonest. There is a rare, an almost indefinable charm about an atmosphere of complete and unrestrained honesty. It is pleasant to reflect, for it makes us respect our fellow mortals more, that although most of us carefully keep within ourselves, through fear of ridicule, some strains that tremble through our souls, some thoughts, some sentiments, some peculiar, it may be, grotesque, fancies or feelings (how can we name them?); yet when one does dismiss all reserve and the words come bounding and warm from all his heart, men universally reverence with a soft sweetness, their own common humanity so simply and purely revealed in him. It is a beautiful and touching national tribute, that is paid Mr. Lincoln in the affectionate regard with which his open and *naïve* disposition is regarded. The country give him no love for that they think him gigantic in intellect or tireless in energy; but because he told them all that he was.

The gentleman again is profoundly kind. The Romans were not dull when they gave to a certain beneficent munificence the princely title of "*generositas*"—that which befits him of noble birth. So too do all the offices of good will and charity to others befit him, who claims our superb patent of nobility. How could one respect himself (and in that only, is he a gentleman), if he saw inflaming or eating at his heart, passions or sentiments that would withdraw from him the respect and regard of others? He not only seems to, but he does cultivate those feelings, and encourage those emotions towards others, that would, if known, please and gratify them. From the very depths of his nature then, the gentleman is magnanimous and generous, warm-hearted and tender.

The gentleman is delicate. Not only honesty is his; but he has also those refinements that will restrain an open frankness

from all arrogance, all rude assaults on the opinions and sympathies of other men. It does not greatly surprise us, that a person of the most honest and good-natured intentions, should prove an insufferable companion, if his good nature become silly, or his honesty dogmatic. If the gentleman rest under any moral obligation to do or say aught that will hurt or mortify, it becomes then the office of his delicacy, by a discriminating and exquisite use of those stores of gentleness and charity, which his self respect has given him, to palliate, to soothe, to restore wounded pride. Abstract right may be content with integrity and kindness; but the gentleman must have some culture of intellect, whether it be native or acquired. Popular and pleasing as it is to do so, we can not make the test of the gentleman, his moral excellence alone. If ethics have two parts in his constitution, æsthetics must have a third.

The heart of the gentleman, then, is self-respect; and his speech and action are gentleness. He is, therefore, honest, kind and delicate; and from these or from their varied unions, he is patient and earnest, benevolent and generous; he has faith and charity, and lacks neither dignity nor refinement; he becomes cultivated and fond of the amenities of our existence; he is just; and above and beyond all, he is supremely pure. Sublimity and pathos open their oracles to his reverent search; and in all his glow, in all his words, breathe somewhat of their magnificent or tender inspiration. He has no weird affectation of some subtle possession which others know not. The sweet and sparkling spring, for whose source God ever breaks his crystal rock, he thinks to be no mystic reservation; but believes all the world may drink, and therefore gain the superb strength. He is but the knight all clad in courtesy; the enthusiastic votary of the Good, the Beautiful, and the True.

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD, '69.

Dated June 1, 1868.

AN INCIDENT OF MR. SHEPARD'S JUNIOR YEAR

UNDER the old regime all the students of the College, after placing their hats, overcoats, and other impedimenta, in the hat-rooms, assembled every morning between 8:20 and 8:35 in their assigned seats in the Chapel, which was located on the top floor of the building at 23d St. and Lexington Ave. At 8:35 a bell rang which was the signal for talking to cease; and all students not then in their places were marked late on the section reports. At 8:43 the Faculty came into the chapel and took seats upon the platform. At 8:45 the President, or the senior professor present, began the exercises of the day by reading a short selection from the Bible. Then a designated member of the Senior class pronounced an "oration," which was an original composition, in the delivery of which he had been carefully trained by the instructor in elocution. He was followed by a member of the Junior class who also delivered an "oration"; and the exercises were concluded by a member of the Sophomore class, who declaimed a selected piece of prose or poetry.

Then, after the President had made such comments and announcements as in his judgment were called for, the Faculty passed out, the students were dismissed to their class-rooms, and the day's recitations began.

Such was the way in which the old College ushered in its day's work; and the method held until the end of General Webb's term as President. On the whole, it was a dignified and impressive service. It was a discipline alike to the students who from time to time held the platform, and to the body of their friends in the seats, who were fairly attentive listeners. From the college platform many a student heard for the first time senior's attempts at the discussion of the great

questions and issues of the day ; while the declaimers made him familiar with many choice selections from British and American prose and poetry. The writer well remembers the effect produced on the assembled students by a sophomore who feelingly declaimed " The Blue and the Gray " shortly after its appearance in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1867.

To the older students, and especially to the professors, whose duty it was to mark the orators, the exercises may at times have become monotonous and tiresome ; yet the monotony was liable at any time to be relieved by the appearance of a good speaker, or a clever essayist, whose return to the platform, after many days, was eagerly looked for. Occasionally, too, the monotony was broken by some ludicrous break-down from stage-fright or lapse of memory on the part of the speaker who generally received scant sympathy from the audience ; but only once, as far as the writer is aware, was the calm indifference of the chapel upset and the whole student body brought to rapt attention by an incident like the following.

It was a morning in the early autumn of 1867 ; political feeling over the reconstruction policy of the government ran high between the parties ; and Congress was soon to assemble. The Junior class was the class known as '69. Dr. Webster read a passage from the Bible as usual, and, in the absence of a Senior oration, announced First Junior oration, read the name of subject and called on the speaker, James C. Sheffield. Sheffield was known to the students as a clever man, a good writer and a fair speaker, and all settled back to listen to a typical performance. Presently it was noticed that his oration took on more or less of a political complexion, and soon developed into general though marked praise of the Republican party and policies. It should have been said that all discussions of politics and religion were rigorously excluded from the College classroom and the College platform. On this occasion, however, it was evident that the professor who had examined the essay had passed as innocuous a bit of writing which had a sting in it, when spoken from the platform, for men who did not think just as the writer did. There were a

few Democrats in College, even then; and they manifested their displeasure as vigorously as they dared. The more numerous Republican sympathizers were restraining themselves with equal difficulty; and there was great unrest manifest throughout the chapel. When the speaker ended, there was an attempt at applause, which was quickly suppressed. After a few moments, during which he himself actively helped to quell the disorder by pointing out various offenders from the platform, and recommending them for summary punishment, Doctor Webster thought quiet had been sufficiently restored to justify him in proceeding, and he announced "Second Junior Oration, 'The Elizabethan Dramatist,' Edward M. Shepard." The doctor had no intimation or suspicion of what was to follow; otherwise he would have dismissed the assembly at once. Shepard promptly ascended the platform, discarded the literary topic he had prepared, and launched out in an extempore reply, point by point, to Sheffield's oration. The grit and cleverness of the performance appealed to friend and opponent alike; the excitement grew as the speech progressed, and when Shepard ended his brief effort loud applause rang out from all parts of the chapel. Shepard, of course, was the recipient of hearty thanks from his Democratic sympathizers, who thus suddenly found themselves in possession of a speaker ready and able to meet all comers. He was, however, at once requested to report at the office for violation of the College policy; but on second thought was excused from punishment on the ground that he had only answered a previous speaker who had been allowed by the authorities to deliver an oration which violated the same rule. After this incident, however, the orations were scanned and excised more carefully than ever; and it was not until fifteen years had elapsed that another essay was passed by the examiner which gave offence to the faculty when delivered from the platform.

JOHN R. SIM, '69.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

A COURSE IN QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.
By Charles Baskerville, Ph.D., F.C.S., Professor in the Department of Chemistry in the College of the City of New York, and Louis J. Curtman, Instructor in the Department of Chemistry in the College of the City of New York. New York, The Macmillan Company. \$1.40 *net*.

One of the features of this most excellent qualitative manual is that the student is taught to work with solutions of known strengths, and thus acquire an idea of the approximate *quantitative* value of the various precipitates, colorations, etc. After an introduction comprising the principles and practice of analytical processes, and the classification of the metals into groups, a detailed study of each metal is taken up, and then the separation of the individuals of each group. Then follow a group separation of the acids and schemes for complete analysis. On page 164 particular attention is drawn to the errors rendered possible by the presence of organic matter.

The appendix will prove useful to instructors as well as students, as it includes a table of solubilities, details regarding preparation of reagents, and the preparation of unknown solutions for student analysis.

The book is of a convenient size, and the mechanical features are excellent. In the formulæ, the use of arrows indicates the formation of a precipitate or the escape of a gas, which is of special value to beginners.

J. A.

BRIEFER MENTION

An article by Dr. Morris R. Cohen, '00, upon "The Present Situation in the Philosophy of Mathematics" appeared in the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods* for September 28. The article, which was read before the American Philosophical Association at its meeting in Princeton last De-

ember, deals with two leading questions, "I, What is pure mathematics?" and "II, How is applied mathematics possible?" It would be out of place to undertake, here, a review of the author's doctrine, but it is of interest to note that he defends the claim that genuine knowledge may be obtained by deductive process, and remarks, in passing: "The important thing is to beware of the utterly unfounded and pestiferous dogma that reality can be apprehended only through sense perception, a dogma as gratuitous as would be the assumption that all reality is audible, or that all reality is odorous." And later, in his concluding paragraph: "When, however, I reread my Plato, I find that the differences between him and Protagoras are still the deepest differences which divide philosophers."

Martin Birnbaum, '97, has published through the Berlin Photographic Co., a brochure on Aubrey Vincent Beardsley, an artist who "certainly cannot be ignored by any serious student," though "certain features of his work may be condemned or deplored."

The American Dramatist, a new volume of literary studies by Montrose J. Moses, '99, has recently appeared from the press of Little, Brown and Company, of Boston, Mass.

Professor Holland Thompson is joint editor with Mr. Arthur Mee, of London, of "The Book of Knowledge; the Children's Encyclopædia," in twenty-four volumes, published by The Grolier Society. President Finley contributes an introduction.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

AT the meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 17, Messrs. George W. Edwards and Gabriel M. Green, of the class of June, 1911, were, upon the recommendation of the Faculty, appointed Fellows for three years. Mr. Homer A. Stebbins, Ph.B., LL.B., of Syracuse University, a graduate student in Columbia University, was appointed tutor in history, and Mr. Ray Purcell assistant tutor in physical instruction and hygiene to succeed Mr. Clarence Merrell, who has resigned.

Mr. Alfred N. Goldsmith was promoted from the position of tutor to that of instructor in physics, and Messrs. Howard L. King and D. LeRoy Williams were made tutors instead of assistant tutors.

Professor LeGras was granted leave of absence till January 1, and Mr. Edwin L. Brickner, of the English department, till February 1.

Mr. Howard C. Griffin has resigned his position in the department of chemistry to take a position as instructor in the Carnegie Technical Schools at Pittsburgh. He has been succeeded here by Mr. R. T. Stokes, a graduate of Dartmouth, and at one time an instructor in Hobart College. Mr. Griffin's place in the evening session has been taken by Dr. Estabrooke.

The Faculty of the College, at its meeting on September 20, adopted, on motion of Professor Werner, the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Shepard, which was engrossed and sent to Mr. Shepard's family:

Assembled again after the summer in which Edward Morse Shepard died, the Faculty prefaces the work of the academic year with its tribute to the distinguished son and leader whom the College mourns. Of brilliant mind, and no less assiduous than brilliant, he excelled in every department of study; and he had the power of expression in as eminent a degree as the power of acquisition. In youth and through life, noble in reason, infinite in faculty, a great scholar, thinker and orator. After graduation he remained as loyally devoted to the College as he had been while an undergraduate. His devotion would have

been remarkable if he had had no other interest; but though he was ever busy and conspicuously successful in his profession, though from early manhood he was a participant in public life and an independent student of civic and political questions, he always had time and will for the energetic service of his college. Indeed for the last eleven years, since he became a member of the Board of Trustees, the College, so the Faculty believes, was never long out of his thought, but was the object of his affectionate solicitude. His courage, his resource, his painstaking labor were alike admirable and alike helpful. His many talents and virtues were crowned by unusual generosity in his appreciation of other men's character and work and by a courtesy of the heart that made his earnestness very gracious. The members of the Faculty felt his friendliness, many enjoyed his friendship. Not only therefore does the Faculty deplore the death of a man the lustre of whose life was reflected upon this College and who was and will long be an example to her Alumni and Students, but its members feel personally bereaved. In the truest sense of the words they sympathize with Edward Shepard's kin, who like them must live without his ever immediate presence, and who like them will ever more rejoice as they contemplate the genius and life of the noble soul that was humanity's, but none the less, first and last, theirs.

At its meeting on September 20 the Faculty adopted the following letter, proposed by a committee of which Professor Downer was chairman, upon Professor Compton's recent retirement. Before being sent to Professor Compton, the letter was signed by every member of the Faculty, including Professor McGuckin, who sent his signature from Munich.

PROFESSOR ALFRED G. COMPTON.

Dear Friend and Colleague:

We who have been associated with you as members of the Faculty of the College of the City of New York deem it fitting to express to you our heartfelt regret that you have severed your official connection with us. A few of us are of your own generation and have labored side by side with you through the half century and more you have devoted to our beloved college. Others among us were once your pupils, and have continued to respect you, to admire you and to value the inspiration of your personality quite as much after reaching man's estate as during the days when they were seated on the benches before you. Others again have come to this Faculty from other institutions, and they too have learned to admire you and to love you and to realize that during the long period of your service you were a veritable pillar of strength in the upbuilding and the upholding

of this college. We would not praise you overmuch, for we know your modesty, yet we must tell you at this moment of parting that your colleagues have ever looked upon you as a representative teacher, as a founder and exemplar of the tradition that gradually came to be established in your Alma Mater, the tradition of fine, effective teaching; the younger men among us have always looked up to you as to an ideal, and if they can carry on the work after the pattern you have laid down, if they can even partially equal your devotion to daily duty and your love of the college that inspired that devotion, you and we may all be sure that the fair fame of the institution is safe for another generation.

On the occasion of your jubilee a song was sung wherein you were called "our competent Compton." Our Alumni liked the jingle of the syllables, but they knew the epithet was in the highest sense deserved. You have the inalienable satisfaction of knowing that the Alumni of this college have ever looked upon you as extraordinarily competent, able and efficient. And this efficiency was not of a narrow sort; you have been a master of your own specialty surely and a master in presenting your subject to the students, but we all know how thoroughly you have mastered other subjects, how wide your outlook has been, how varied your knowledge, how enthusiastic your interest in all the things of the mind.

We, your colleagues, regret that we must forego your wisdom and your calm good sense in our deliberations. Our Faculty seems greatly changed without you. In truth the college will never seem the same to those who have known you longest and best, so thoroughly you have been a part of it.

In bidding you God speed we would not merely speak words of admiration but of genuine affection. Our regret at seeing you withdraw from among us is tempered by the knowledge that you will be near us, and by the hope that you will come back to us frequently. We offer you our heartiest good wishes. May you enjoy the rest you so richly deserve, may you have pleasure and profit in the studies you will surely pursue, though we trust with diminished zeal.

Rare indeed it is for a man to serve one cause so long. Rare must be his reward who knows in his heart that during all the days of a very long career he did his utmost, living in every hour up to his highest ideal. Deep must be his satisfaction to know that a host of friends have appreciated him and his effort, have been benefited by him, have caught through him a vision of the best and noblest things of life, and stand ready to bear witness to his success. These rare and deep things are yours. May they bring you joy for years to come.

Very sincerely,

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

COLLEGE NOTES

Despite the fact that the work in extension teaching has now continued for four years, the number of teachers taking the courses shows no signs of diminution. The number of registrations at the college this term is twenty-three

Extension Lectures hundred and in Brooklyn seven hundred, a total of three thousand. No new courses have been added this year, though ten of the courses are being repeated in Brooklyn, instead of only six as last year; and the second half of the course on the "Comparative Literature of the Nineteenth Century" is to be upon the Romance literatures and is to be given by Professor Delamarre. There is only one other change in personnel, Mr. Coleman taking the place of Dr. Neumann, who resigned from the college.

The remarkable growth of the Evening Session of the College continues. The first year, 1908-1909, the number of matriculants was two hundred and one; the second year, 1909-1910,

Evening Session three hundred and twelve; this present year four hundred and fifty students have matriculated. The increase, therefore, has been about fifty per cent. each year. The President has appointed an executive council for the Evening Session, composed of Professors Duggan, Reynolds, Krowl, Schuyler, and Coffin, and Dr. Robinson has been appointed to assist the Director, Professor Duggan.

Presidential inaugurations have been somewhat frequent in university circles this autumn. President Finley was one of the speakers at the inauguration of President Guy Potter Benton of

The Inauguration Season the University of Vermont on October 6; and at the inauguration of President Vincent of the University of Minnesota on October 18, Dr. Finley was one of four college and university presidents who gave a symposium of addresses upon the four great ideas in education, of "Culture," "Vocation," "Research," and "Service." He spoke upon

"Vocation," the other three themes being discussed by President Hill of the University of Missouri, President Judson of the University of Chicago, and President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin.

President Finley was to have been one of the speakers at the New York University Alumni banquet on November 9, celebrating the inauguration of the new Chancellor, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, but was called away by his father's death in Illinois. A committee composed of Professors Tisdall, Downer, Krowl, and Delamarre represented the College at the inauguration of Chancellor Brown. On the same occasion several other institutions were officially represented by their alumni who are members of our faculty. Professor Baskerville represented the University of Virginia, Professor Overstreet, the University of California, Professor Guthrie, the State University of Iowa, and Dr. Heckman, Earlham College.

On October 19, the college was represented by Professor Reynolds at the inauguration of President Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley College, and on October 20 by Professor Allen at the inauguration of the new president of Boston University, Dr. Lemuel Murlin.

On Friday, October 27, President Finley gave an address before the Hampden County Teachers' Association in Springfield, Massachusetts. On December 1 he addressed the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association in Boston. In the evening of the same day he was one of the speakers at the Saint Andrew's Society dinner, responding to the annual toast of "The Land we Live in." Several years ago Ex-President Cleveland was to have responded to this toast on a similar occasion, and prepared an address, which, however, owing to the condition of his health, he never delivered. President Finley has the manuscript of this address and read from it some very interesting extracts.

President Finley gave a dinner in honor of Professor Overstreet on Wednesday evening, November 8, at the Century Club. The death of Dr. Finley's father, which on the day before had suddenly called the President away, made it impossible for him to be present, but he had asked Mr. Theodore F. Miller, chairman of the Trustees, and Professor Hibben to act as hosts. The list of guests included

Dinner to Professor
Overstreet

Professors Bakewell and Hocking of Yale, Professors Norman Smith, Spaulding, and Warren, besides Professor Hibben, of Princeton, Professors Cattell, Dewey, Montague, and Woodbridge, of Columbia, Professor Lovejoy, of Johns Hopkins, and Messrs. Frank L. Babbott and George A. Plimpton, of this city. Letters of regret were read from Professors Royce, Perry, and Palmer, of Harvard, Professor Thilly, of Cornell, Professor Tufts, of Chicago, and Professor Lefevre, of the University of Virginia, who were prevented by important engagements from being present.

The Semi-Annual Prize Speaking contest occurred on Friday evening, November 10, in Townsend Harris Hall. The orations given were all of an unusually high character; in fact that part of the exhibition was characterized as the Prize Speaking "best prose contest we have ever had." For the first time the decisions of the judges were announced on the evening of the contest itself, instead of being held till the following commencement, and the audience was larger than usual. The program was as follows:

Part I—Orations: Original Orations competing for the Prize of the Board of Trustees and the Drummond Prize, by Members of the Junior and Senior Classes: "The Unrest of the World," Selig Hecht; "From Youth to Manhood," Edgar J. Drachman; "The Trusts and the Public," Jesse Schwartz; "The College and the Graduate," Solomon Perlman; "The Strength of an Idea," Isidore Berkson; "Ye Shall Have Justice," Julius Drachsler. Part II—Poetry Declamations for the Roemer Prize, by Members of the Sophomore Class: "Incident of the French Camp," *Browning*, Joseph B. Straus; "The Chariot Race," *Sophocles*, Max Meisel; "The Benediction," *Coppeé*, David Kraus.

The judges were James J. Reynolds, '93, Louis Zinke, '93, and John B. Schamus, '04, who took the place of Dr. Walter Timme, '93.

The first prize for orations was awarded to Julius Drachsler of the Senior Class; the second prize to Isidore Berkson; honorable mention was given to Selig Hecht. For poetry declamation the first prize was awarded to David Kraus.

On the evening of Columbus Day, October 12th, President

and Mrs. Finley, assisted by several of the members—and ladies—of the faculty, gave a reception to the Freshman classes. The

Reception to the Freshmen company first gathered in the Great Hall and were welcomed by the President in a short address, in which he emphasized especially the obligation and the desire of the members of the faculty to keep themselves young, so as to enter into the Freshman point of view. Dean Brownson, on being introduced as the one college officer sure to need no introduction, since every incoming freshman had had necessary occasion to make his acquaintance, continued the President's theme. He recalled, moreover, from his own freshman days a bit of presidential counsel which he said had surprised him when it was given but which he had since found justified, that the apparently simple habit of doing each appointed task at the appointed time, is the most valuable thing a man can get out of his college course.

Solomon E. Perlman, the president of the Student Council, welcomed the Freshmen in the name of that body. Responses for both the upper and lower freshmen were made by the presidents of the two classes, Hyman Feldman and Louis Edwards, and then, in the Faculty Room, the members were personally presented to the President and Mrs. Finley and the others receiving. The entertainment was concluded with refreshments in the rooms below.

City College Day at the "Budget Show" was October 24. On that afternoon Dr. Frederick B. Robinson gave an illustrated public lecture upon the work of the College and the way in which

At the Budget Exhibit it is expanding to meet the needs of the city. In particular he spoke of the Evening Session and the Extension Lectures to teachers, and of the extreme economy with which these additions to the ordinary work of the College are carried on.

At the conclusion of the Exhibition, a few days later, a committee composed of Professors Winslow and Woolston and Dr. Robinson, was enabled to secure for the college a large selection of the more instructive exhibits relating especially to sociological and sanitary as well as financial matters of city administration, for continued display at the college. This material has been placed in the main entrance hall.

President Vincent of the University of Minnesota visited the College on November 17, and addressed a large gathering of students and instructors in the Physics Lecture Room upon "The

A Western Visitor State University." In a vigorous and incisive style he set forth the aims of a free public institution of higher education, and described how the ideals of social service are superseding the older individualistic theory of society.

Under the auspices of the Student Council, a series of lectures by different popular speakers upon the various professions was begun on November 15, in the History Lecture Room. The

Employment first lecture was by Mr. Edward C. Jenkins, former private secretary to John R. Mott; he discussed the "General Principles which should Govern the Choice of a Vocation."

The Faculty Employment Committee has opened an Employment Bureau which has its office in Room 305 A, in charge of Mr. Willard W. Bartlett.

The College Young Men's Christian Association is continuing the plan, which was begun last year, of having a social dinner every third Monday in the faculty lunch room. The evening

Y. M. C. A. Dinners chosen is one on which most of the fraternities have their meetings, and the dinners—besides relieving the members of the need of going long distances to their homes and back for the evening, unless they dine at outside restaurants—afford an opportunity for both fraternity and non-fraternity men to meet in a social way. They also are made an occasion for helpful discussions of problems concerned in the choice of an occupation in life. At each dinner a talk is given by a representative of one of the professions. The series was introduced with an address at the first dinner by Mr. Edward C. Jenkins of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee, on the "General Principles which should Guide in the Choice of a Life Work"; it includes talks on the law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, business, and other vocational opportunities.

A public lecture by the Rev. Father Duffy, D.D., of St

Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, upon "Christianity and Christian Science," was given under the auspices of the Newman Club, on the evening of October 27, in the physics lecture room. The club sent an address of congratulation to his Eminence, Cardinal Farley, upon his recent elevation to the Sacred College.

This season, as for several years previously, a number of the courses of free evening lectures given at the Board of Education lecture centers have been by members of our instructing staff. Among the courses given this autumn have been those on

"Pressing Public Problems," by Professor Clark at the Jamaica High School and also at the Cooper Institute.

"The Development of Fiction," by Professor Horne at the Morris High School.

"American History," by Professor Guthrie at the Wadleigh High School.

"American Ideas and Ideals," by Professor Thompson at the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street branch of the New York Public Library.

"Epochs of History," by Professor Mead at Public School No. 184, Manhattan.

"The Times of the Roman Emperors," by Professor Ball at Public School No. 102, Brooklyn.

"Inorganic Chemistry," by Dr. Estabrooke at Public School No. 147, Brooklyn.

"The Chemistry of Common Things," by Dr. Breithut at the Hamilton Grange Branch of the New York Public Library.

"Great American Orators," by Dr. Robinson at the Ninety-sixth Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

"The Industrial Revolution in England," by Dr. Klapper at Public School No. 58, Queens.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS

Collier's Weekly for November 4 contained a picture of our laboratory exhibit at the Pure Food Exposition in Madison Square Garden in September, with a commendatory description of the work done there. The *National Food Chemistry Magazine* for November also contained a picture of our exhibit and in the course of an article said: "The

College of the City of New York had a booth in the main exposition hall . . . which claimed first place in the public interest"; and further on, "The exhibit of the C. C. N. Y. proved most attractive to the New York newspaper reporters."

At a meeting of the C. C. N. Y. Chemical Society on Friday evening, October 27, Professor L. H. Friedburg lectured upon "Color Photography."

Professor Parsons, Mineral Chemist to the United States Bureau of Mines, lectured in the Doremus Lecture Theater on November 10, upon "The Utilization of Mineral Wastes and Products."

On November 17, Mr. Howard Lyon lectured upon "The Construction and Efficiency of the Edison Storage Battery," with illustration by samples and lantern slides.

Professor Baskerville lectured at the Mount Morris Baptist Church on Sunday, November 12, upon "The Reign of Nature's Law."

The November number of *School Science and Mathematics* contained an article by Dr. Curtis entitled "Laboratory Devices in Elementary Chemistry."

The department of Education is making a great effort to extend the usefulness of its departmental library. In addition to the two hundred volumes already in the library, it has secured the

entire series of the Reports of the United States Bureau of Education, forty volumes and also the reports of the National Educational Association and the reports of the superintendents of education of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Baltimore, all of which furnish a mine of material for research work. The department has engaged Mr. Landy, of the junior class, to make a catalogue not only of all the books in the library but of all the articles in the reports, so that a student can have the material readily at hand. The department has also engaged Mr. Bott, of the junior class, to act as librarian. He will be in thirty o'clock. The library is both for reference and circulation for students taking work in education.

The Elizabethan Play Committee resumed its welcome activities early in the autumn, and about the first of November this

season's production was announced, Thomas Dekker's "The Shoemaker's Holiday," for Tuesday afternoon, December 12, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of the same week, in Townsend Harris Hall. The first performance was planned as a special matinee for Townsend Harris students, the others for the college and the general public. Dr. Taaffe was again the coach, with the other members of the committee, as before, Mr. Keiley, chairman, and Messrs. Coleman, Compton, and Whiteside.

English

The English Club held its autumn meeting at Ardin's on the evening of Monday, November 6, Mr. Francis MacIntyre being in the chair. Mr. Alfred D. Compton presented a paper on "Restoration Dramatists and the Public," which was, as usual, discussed by several of those present. The chairman appointed Mr. Geoghan to preside at the next gathering.

Mr. Joseph J. Reilly, who is pursuing his studies at Yale for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, has been acting as instructor in the university in place of a member of the English department absent on account of illness.

In the Tudor Shakespeare, which the Macmillan Company is publishing in forty volumes under the general editorship of Professors Nielson of Harvard and Thorndike of Columbia, "Henry V," which appeared early in November, is edited by Professor Lewis F. Mott.

Mr. Kost was recently appointed aide-de-camp to the State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Loud.

German

Dr. Richter lectured upon "The Cultural Aspect of Modern Language Study" at a meeting of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals of New York City, on October 21.

Professor Saurel is giving an extra course in thermodynamics, at the request of a group of students who are taking it. Attendance—four days a week, from eight to nine o'clock—is voluntary, and no collegiate credit is given for the course.

Mathematics

The American Book Company publishes "A Brief Course in Analytic Geometry," by J. H. Tanner, Professor of Mathematics in Cornell University, and Joseph Allen, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the College of the City of New York.

Professor Pedersen lectured at the Metropolitan Temple on November 7, upon "Swords of the Samurai."

Prof. Paul Lindner, of Berlin, gave an illustrated public lecture on Tuesday, October 24, upon "New Views on Fermentation and Fermentation Organisms."

Department of Natural History The Biological Seminar, made up chiefly of the instructing staff of the Department, meets once a month for the discussion of recent advances in biological science.

Professor Winslow lectured on Friday evening, October 13, at Newburg, upon "The Modern Campaign for Public Health."

Shower baths have been recently installed in the basement of the gymnasium adjacent to the swimming pool, a great gain in convenience over the previous arrangement with the shower baths only upon the floors above.

Physical Instruction and Hygiene Professor Storey is a member of the program committee of the American School Hygiene Association, for the annual meeting to be held in Boston next March.

The work of the City College Civic Club has attracted considerable attention among the colleges and universities of the country, and the Intercollegiate Civic League is sending out a Bulletin (No. 8) upon the work done in this club, with the following introduction:

Political Science

One of the various activities of the clubs affiliated with the Intercollegiate Civic League has been the holding of mock assemblies. At the College of the City of New York great interest was aroused in this way last year. Professor W. B. Guthrie, who directed the work of the City College Civic Club, prepared for the League the following sketch of the program which was carried out. Other clubs will find in it useful and practical suggestions.

This year the club is holding a series of "Forums," in which a national platform is being constructed, to be submitted to a "national nominating convention" later in the year.

Professor Palmer and Dr. Robinson were among the speakers on the program of the meeting of the New York State Elocu-

tionists' Association at Albany, November 28 and 29, the former with an address upon the "Conference of Public Speaking College Teachers of Public Speaking in the Eastern States," of which he is president, the latter with an address upon "The Teaching of English to Foreigners."

Each of the three languages studied in the department of Romance Languages is represented by a well-maintained voluntary society, which, with programs of lectures, readings, discussions and debates, supplements effectively the work of the class-room. The *Cercle Jusserand* meets every Friday afternoon. The Spanish Club held its first meeting of the season on November 1, and is planning also an interchange of correspondence between the members of this club and members of the English classes of Spanish and Spanish-American colleges and universities. The *Circolo Dante Alighieri* is equally active in the pursuit of culture in Italian. On November 15 Dr. Cosenza lectured before the *Circolo* upon "Petrarch and his Relations to Cola di Rienzi."

The Library of the French Department, the gift of the Class of 1885, was opened early in October. Books may be taken out twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to one-forty-five. A number of reviews and magazines have been given by the members of the department. It is hoped that the library may soon be open every day as a reading room, but at present the hours are from ten to eleven on Wednesday and from ten to twelve on Friday. All the members of the teaching-staff are invited to make use of this library.

Professor Delamarre, General Secretary of the *Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux États-Unis et au Canada* visited, during October and November a large number of the local groups of the association. Gloversville, Buffalo, Worcester, Woonsocket, Brockton, Fall River, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Bridgeport, were among the places at which he delivered lectures.

A new edition of Daudet's short stories, "*Neuf Contes Choisis*," annotated by Professor Victor E. François, has just been published by Henry Holt and Co., New York City.

Mr. Felix Weill is editing a new text-book, a "French Newspaper Reader," to be published shortly by the American Book Company. Mr. Weill has also prepared a new series of lectures to be given before several groups of the *Alliance Française*.

Dr. J. H. Moore is joint-author with Prof. E. F. Maloubier, formerly connected with the department here, but now head of the French department in Adelphi College—of a recent publication of the William R. Jenkins Co., "Helps for the Study of French," a practical guide to French grammar and conversation.

Dr. Ettari was the spokesman, on November 10, of the Italian colony of Yonkers in presenting to that city a bust of Dante. On October 23 he addressed the Young Men's Christian Association upon "The Condition of Foreigners in America"; on November 12, he lectured upon "Naples" at Public School No. 172; on the 14th he lectured in Boston upon "Parini, a Forerunner of Modern Socialism."

The *Società Dante Alighieri* of Rome has sent a printed report to the College praising the work done in Italian here, and letters, written in Italian by Alumni of the College, Messrs. Wachtell '10, and Nisselson '10, were published in that report.

ALUMNI NOTES

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF ALUMNI MEETING

THE annual meeting of the associate alumni was held in the Physic Lecture Room of the College, Saturday evening, October 21, 1911. About eighty members were present. In the absence of President Leipziger, and of Vice-President McGuckin, Second Vice-President L. S. Burchard presided in a most efficient manner.

The most important business considered at the meeting was the matter of making an incorporated body of the present voluntary association of the alumni. After considerable discussion the matter was referred back to the committee on incorporation, of which Major Lydecker is chairman. It will probably be necessary to call a special meeting of the association to vote on this question.

The report of the executive committee, which was adopted, made suitable note of the retirement of Professor Compton, and provided for a continuation of the usual business arrangement with the QUARTERLY, and for the annual dinner to be held in January, 1912.

The usual reports were read from the officers of the students aid fund and from the treasurer and historian of the association. The necrological list includes thirty-seven names.

Resolutions of regret on deaths of Gen. Tremain, Hon. Edward M. Shepard and Professor Woolf were adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry M. Leipziger, '73; First Vice-President, Lewis S. Burchard, '77; Second Vice-President, Joseph L. Bittenwieser, '83; Third Vice-President, B. M. Briggs, '61; Treasurer, Charles Murray, '84; Secretary, Frederick M. Pedersen, '89; Historian, John S. Battell, '73; Associate Historian, Howard C. Green, '02; Trustee of the Students' Aid Fund (term of five years), Edmund

Burke, '90; Auditors of the Students' Aid Fund (term of one year), Adolph Werner, '57, Joseph S. Wood, '61, Charles A. Downer, '86; Alumni Representative on Board of Managers of the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY (term of five years), Charles P. Fagnani, '73; Members at Large of the Executive Committee (term of two years), Julius J. Frank, '71, Robert N. Kenyon, '81, William T. Gibb, '83, Joseph S. Wood, '61, Charles A. Downer, '86, Bernard Naumburg, '94, John S. Roberts, '95.

On motion a committee of five was appointed by the chairman to provide for the preservation and removal of all alumni memorials from the old Twenty-third Street building.

During the usual recess thirty-five class representatives on the executive committee were chosen, after which the meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

F. M. PEDERSEN,
Secretary.

The City College Club on October 28 tendered a reception to Professor H. A. Overstreet at the club rooms, 208 Central Park, South. The professor gave a most delightful and illuminating informal talk, outlining his plans and his ideals, and indicating the trend and purpose of modern teaching of philosophy. On November 25 Dr. Briggs delivered a Thanksgiving talk.

On October 14 the class of February '11 held a meeting in the Tower Rooms.

On November 11 seven members of the class of '07 tendered Professor Werner a dinner at the Kaiserhof. The group consisted of Behrens, Gottlieb, Harper, Login, Merblum, Polley and Sullivan.

PERSONAL

'67. Francis M. Scott has been re-elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the First District.

'68. Gilbert H. Crawford has formed a partnership with Benjamin Tuska for the practice of law at 20 Nassau St.

'85. Maurice A. Oudin has received from the Emperor of Japan the Order of the Rising Sun. The presentation was made by the Japanese Consul General on October 6.

'90. Dean Nelson has been elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-first District.

'99. Alexander L. Strouse was married to Miss Janet Pereles at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 9.

'00. Dr. M. R. Cohen has been recently elected to the Presidency of the Mohammedan College at Peshawar, India.

'00. C. E. H. Kauvar has been elected President of the Denver Philosophical Society.

'00. Dr. L. J. Hussakof, of the American Museum of Natural History, has published a paper on the effect of radium on organisms.

'00. Prof. Woodruff, formerly of Williams College, has been appointed Associate Professor of Zoology in Yale University.

'01. James A. Foley has been re-elected to the Assembly from the Twelfth District.

'05. Max Shlivek has been re-elected to the Assembly from the Thirty-first District.

'10. Ira B. Robbins is in Washington, D. C., acting as accountant for the Tariff Board.

'10. Fasten is fellow in biology at the University of Wisconsin; Steigman is teaching English in a city high school; at Columbia, Allen, Berliner and Zorn are studying law, E. Cohen, Pinchook and Applebaum engineering, and Rosenson medicine; Brisk is studying law at Harvard and Harkavy medicine at Cornell; William Snyder and Joe Miller have married.

